

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY
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CURRENT EVENTS
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

EX-GOVERNOR Nathan Miller of New York is slated to be the next chairman of the United States Steel Corporation at a salary of something like \$200,000 a year. Judge Gary is going to retire, the no doubt the judge will spend eight hours a day denying the rumor until he steps out. To admit it now might send down steel stock, provided the ringmasters on the inside do not feel the time ripe to make a killing or shear a few thousand sheep.

We are informed that Mr. Miller may not be able to make the necessary financial sacrifice which acceptance of the position calls for. It seems that \$200,000 a year is nothing in Mr. Miller's young life. Still Mr. Miller may accept since he has a keen conception of his duties as a citizen and the satisfaction of rendering service to the nation may compensate him for the pittance he will receive as head of the great slave-driving union-hating steel trust. Here we have an example of the New Democracy in industry; a parasite receiving \$200,000 a year while the individual steel worker is lucky if he makes one thousand in the same length of time.

"YOUR fortune is made fellow, you are pinched," observed a sagacious policeman as he tapped one of the managers responsible for producing allegedly salacious plays on the shoulder. The play was about to vanish to the nearest morgue when the newspapers developed a bad attack of moral hydrophobia and demanded pictures. They got them. The salacious plays got the publicity and the producers got the dough. So you see we commercialize everything under capitalism, particularly the business of saving souls and purifying morals.

THE New York Evening Telegram is now added to the string of newspapers owned by the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, and we are grateful to Mr. Dewart, former owner of the Telegram, for helping out a harried columnist by saying something that is worth recording here. It is the day's most noteworthy bit of hokum: "A very substantial sum in excess of the very handsome consideration received from the Scripps-Howard interests might have been had for this property, but I felt that the future of the paper, the welfare of the present organization and the interests of the community would be best served and most surely safeguarded by a sale to the new owners."

THE good old mission doing business at the old stand! Now, the only fly in our ointment is the agony that Mr. Oswald Villard will suffer at the thought of another newspaper with an individuality going over to the newspaper trust. But Mr. Villard will assuage his sorrow with the consolation thought that the Scripps-Howard journalist factory is the most progressive cannery in the business.

THE Holburn Labor Party, London, has decided to put forward as their candidate in the next elections a Chinese by the name of Fung Saw, a name supposed to mean good luck and long life. A Hindoo is already a member of parliament from Battersea, the constituency that first sent John Brown to parliament. Saklatvala, the Hindoo, is the most popular man in Battersea among the working class and the right wingers in the British Labor Party have not been able to depose him. The exploited slaves of the empire have their defenders right at the empire's heart.

The good old days of free speech, free press and free assemblage are gone in Great Britain. As long as England could afford to allow free speech she did so and won a glorious reputation for democracy all over the world. Even while she was murdering the Hindoos, the Egyptians and the Irish! Now the empire is in danger and free speech is a thing of the past. British jails are being filled with protestants against the capitalist system and all the official organs of the British (Communist) Party have been put out of business by means of libel suits. But we notice that the British (Communist) Party has a new weekly called Workers Life. Those of our readers who have been in the habit of buying The Workers Weekly will be glad to know that the British Communists lost no time in providing the working class with a substitute which is just as good, outside of the name.

Buy Your
DAILY WORKER
at the Newsstand

300 Marines at Shanghai Ready for Invasion

More on the Way from the Philippines

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Three hundred American marines were ready to land in Shanghai today, as 1,200 more were speeding on their way East from bases on the Pacific coast, Honolulu and the Philippines.

No Fear of Chang's Advance. SHANGHAI, Feb. 11.—The much advertised southern advance of Chang Tso-Lin's hordes so far has failed to cause consternation among the Cantonese armies that are battling with the forces of Sun Chuan-fang around Hankow where the fate of Shanghai is being determined.

The refusal of Wu-Pei-Fu to cooperate with Chang and the danger of an attack by the disciplined and well-armed thousands of General Feng has taken the starch out of the Manchurian bandit general.

Wu and Chang at Odds. General Feng is leading his troops into the fray on the side of the Cantonese. Wu Pui-Fu has warned Chang Tso-Lin not to permit any of his troops to enter Wu's territory. Chang boastfully threatened to go ahead Wu or no Wu, though even a man as brave as Chang may think twice before getting entangled between Wu and Feng. Should Chang be held up by Wu and knocked down by Feng, the Cantonese are not expected to have much trouble in blotting Sun's troops off the political landscape. Then the march to Shanghai.

COMPANY ACTION BRINGS MEXICAN STRIKE NEARER

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11.—The management of the Mexican national railways today officially withdrew recognition of those labor unions which have threatened to strike on February 17. The railway management sent a communication to every labor union, asking if the threat, as endorsed by several unions, had the approval of the other unions.

A general strike on all Mexican national railroad lines will become effective Feb. 17, unless directors of the lines agree to an arbitration plan, according to a manifesto issued in Mexico by the general confederation of railroad workers.

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MORALISTS WANT MORE RAIDING OF BROADWAY PLAYS

Although injunctions were obtained to permit the production of the plays "The Captive," "Sex" and "The Virgin Man," forty-four actors, authors and producers will be hailed into court Monday on the charge of "being public nuisances" and "tending to corrupt the morals of youths and others."

Thriving on this free publicity, the three plays have been doing a rushing business. "The Virgin Man," which scheduled to perish, unwept and unshed, last Saturday, is playing to packed houses, and "Sex" and "The Captive" report large advance sales.

Second and Last Time
IN NEW YORK

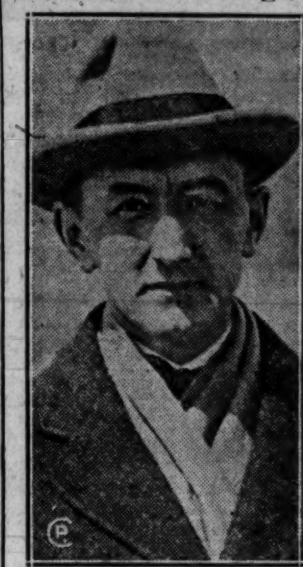
"Breaking Chains"

A Film of Russia Reborn

Sunday, February 20

WALDORF THEATRE

Shoot at Wall St. Agent



Just what Fred M. Dearing, United States Minister to Portugal, had to do with the events leading up to the recent mutiny and its violent repression there, dispatches do not say. It is significant, however, that machine gun bullets ripped through the U. S. ministry buildings, and that Dearing took to hiding.

BOARD WINS IN THREE HUNDRED GARMENT SHOPS

Sigman's Agents Are Not Recognized

The attempt of Isidore Agre, general manager of the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., to minimize strikes called in the dress shops by the Joint Board during the past week, as intended to "confuse the issue and fool his own membership," according to a statement issued late Friday by C. S. Zimmerman, manager of the dress division of the Joint Board.

Get Most of Shops. He explained that 300 shops have been visited by business agents of the Joint Board during the past week, and that only 10 have refused to recognize them as the proper representatives of the workers. Of the 10 strikes called in these shops, four have settled with the Joint Board, he said. He declared that the business agents would enforce the terms of the old agreement, which are much more favorable to the union than the new agreement, signed by Sigman, which was never authorized by the membership or submitted for ratification.

Fake Agents. Mr. Zimmerman's statement is as follows:

"The manager of the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Mr. Agre, is trying to confuse the issue and fool his membership when he states that the business agents of the Joint Board have been entering shops under the false pretenses of being representatives from the International. Our officers have specifically stated that they were the representatives of the Joint Board and not of the International, and that is why they have been admitted and have been received by the workers with open arms. The business agents of the International have been driven from the shops in many cases. Maybe they are the ones who are entering the shops under the false pretenses of representing the Joint Board."

To Enforce Terms. The strikes we are calling are by no means political strikes. They are purely economic strikes to enforce the terms of the old agreement, since the agreement signed by the International is illegal. The International never was authorized to sign it, and it was never submitted for ratification by the membership.

Only Ten Refuse. "Out of the 300 shops visited by the business agents this week, only 10 have refused to admit them and recognize the old agreement. These 10 shops were declared on strike, and four of them have settled, agreeing to recognize the Joint Board and admit the business agents of the Joint Board to the shops."

"We are determined to enforce the standards and conditions of the old agreement in the shops. The workers are supporting us in this, and will not agree to accept the sell out of Sigman."

Champagne Orgy Before Merton Paid Cash

Daugherty Graft Case Shows King Hungry for Office

Tales of political ambition mingled with the description of a gorgeous booze party in the Daugherty-Miller graft trial yesterday. Richard Merton, German metal magnate, resumed the stand and described a champagne dinner which preceded his payment of \$391,000, the alleged bribe on which the prosecution is based.

Merton stated that the dinner occurred at a New York hotel on September 30, 1921, and that on the next day he gave the \$391,000 to the late John T. King, Connecticut politician. The money was paid in return for the approval of a \$7,000,000 German claim for war-seized property, and was alleged by the government to have been split between Daugherty, Miller, King and Jess Smith, a friend of Daugherty's.

At the time of which Merton spoke, Harry Daugherty was attorney general of the United States, and a very vicious crusader against the "Reds" under which term he included all Communists, of course, and various other political groups.

Miller Had Strangle Hold. Thos. W. Miller was alien property custodian, and had in his control for one thing, the \$7,000,000 properties of the American Metals Co., of which Merton was an official and prominent stockholder. Jess Smith was known as a powerful figure around the attorney general's office, with some mysterious power to order and command subordinates in the department of justice, and proprietor with Daugherty of "the little green house," a meeting place in Washington for politicians, race petitioners, and government officials. King was a Connecticut political boss.

Miller Actually There. The prosecution then introduced into evidence an expense voucher signed by Miller showing that he made a trip from Washington to New York on the day the now famous dinner took place.

Several employees of the hotel where the champagne dinner was held then testified to records of the affair. Edith Walker, floor clerk of another hotel, testified that Miller used the rooms of General Coleman Du Pont, as a guest, on the night of the dinner.

Another hotel employee said Jess Smith stayed in New York on the same night. Merton, according to former testimony, stayed at a Washington hotel from September 19 to 24, 1921.

Durkin Hostile Witness. John T. Durkin, King's private secretary testified that he took care of his employer's bank books and private papers.

The late John T. King expected to get the job of alien property custodian in the Harding administration which went to Thomas W. Miller, Durkin revealed on the witness stand.

King Rich. Durkin, among other things, also testified that Merton and King had been interested in a steel product which later turned out to be worthless.

Durkin outlined the career of King, describing him as "a man of considerable means, active in the affairs of the republican party."

The witness said King was sometimes called "the political boss of Connecticut" and was a republican national committeeman. King made an effort to retire from politics in 1924, Durkin said.

Durkin was described by the government as a "hostile witness." He evaded all attempts to get from him the contents of letters the carbon copies of which had been destroyed, and said King did not often phone Daugherty.

King Paid Jess Smith. Durkin was questioned at length by Prosecutor Buckner as to various entries in King's bank book. By stipulation between opposing counsel, the government introduced evidence to show that on October 15, 1921, King deposited \$4,143.75 in coupons representing six months interest on \$195,000 in bonds, part of the Merton-King "fee," in his New York bank. It was also shown that King made out two checks, one to Jess Smith on the same date for \$3,643.75, the other for \$500 made out to cash.

Roll in the Subj For The DAILY WORKER.

Her Price Too High



Mrs. G. S. Smith.

Surely a good wife, able to cook, sew, care for the home and rear babies is worth \$2,000, says Mrs. G. S. Smith, of Sioux City, Ia. Because her mother is ill and needs money, she offers to sell herself in marriage to the first eligible man who will pay that much.

There are no offers yet, as under the present system of society, much younger and more favored women do this work for nothing, and put in an eight, ten, or twelve-hour day in a cotton mill besides, in order to help support their families.

"FARM RELIEF" BILL GOES THRU SENATE, 47-39

Party Lines Break As Dawes Is against "Cal"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The senate passed the McNary-Haugen "Farm Relief" bill late this afternoon, by a definite majority. The vote was 47 to 39. Voting with the "farm" senators were banking, coal, low tax and other groups, the "farm bloc" having grown to unwieldy and complex proportions during the negotiations leading up to the final vote. Party lines were broken through; voting for the bill were 1 farmer-laborite, 24 republicans and 22 democrats; voting against the bill were 23 republicans and 14 democrats.

Passage of the bill was foreshadowed earlier in the day, when the first clear test of strength came, and by a vote of 53 to 33, the farm bloc passed the amendment to the bill authorizing the farm board to grant insurance policies to producers of the basic crops mentioned in the bill.

An amendment also passed in that requiring the board to hold conventions in states where the majority of the farmers do not belong to co-operatives to determine whether they favor the application of the bill. Another amendment gives state agricultural departments an equal voice with co-operatives in selecting the membership of the advisory council. The general effect of the amendments is to weaken the power of the co-operatives.

Dawes vs. Coolidge. Vice President Charles Dawes threw himself into direct conflict with President Coolidge's last year's policy (and Coolidge has not announced any change) by helping to hold the McNary-Haugen bloc together. So many discordant elements have been taken in lately to get votes for it that internal friction was certain to result.

Confer in Dawes' Office. The vice president served as peace-maker when southern senators threatened to desert the bloc unless a provision were placed in the bill deferring collection of the equalization fee on cotton for the next two years. Dawes succeeded in getting a compromise agreement, by which the farm bloc leaders support the deferment provision and the southerners stand by the bill. The peace conferences were held in Dawes' private office.

Argue With Cal. Farm bloc supporters are already campaigning for effect on Coolidge. They tell him that he will ruin the party's chances in the middle west if he turns down the bill. Just as good republicans are assuring him, however, that they will support him.

(Continued on Page Two)

Labor Reaction Ally of Bosses' Union

A. F. of L. and Right Wing Furriers' Officials Conspire Against Bona Fide Union

Following upon the revelations of attempted bribery in connection with the American Federation of Labor's report of investigation of the fur strike of 1926, comes further evidence yesterday of the continued efforts of the bureaucracies of the A. F. of L. and the International Fur Workers' union to sabotage every step in the New York Joint Board's work of building a powerful, progressive union; and to smash the union if necessary in its fight against the left wing leaders.

International Fur Workers' union and local A. F. of L. officials met yesterday, in spite of protests from the New York Joint Board, with representatives of the Greek Brotherhood of Fur Workers to discuss plans for having this "company union" taken into the union as a separate local of the International, outside the jurisdiction of the New York Joint Board.

Brotherhood About Ended. This is a deliberate defiance of the constitution of the union; it is a deliberate attempt to frustrate the Joint Board's plans which had been nearly completed for the dissolution of this "Brotherhood," and the induction of its members into the existing locals of New York. Consideration would then have been given to the question of a Greek local for all workers in the locals affiliated with the Joint Board.

This Greek Brotherhood is a company union formed by the Greek manufacturers at the close of the fur strike. It is composed largely of workers who scabbed during the strike and who feared to return to the union because of the heavy fines they would receive. It was organized by the contractors because they had refused to sign the agreement with the union and wanted to evade maintaining union conditions in their shops.

Small Concern. The Brotherhood numbers only 300 members, while there are 1300 Greek fur workers in locals of Joint Board, and now working in other than Greek shops because these shops are still on strike. The Greek manufacturers have refused to settle with the union because they want to be granted a separate Impartial Chairman for their association, and this the union will not agree to.

Secret Obstacle. The New York Joint Board, after weeks of discussion, had succeeded in getting the Brotherhood to promise to disband and have its members individually join the union. On the eve of the settlement of this problem, there came a hit for some unknown reason; and then it was learned that the International officials had secretly offered to give these members of the company union a separate Greek local, with a charter direct from the International, if they broke off their conversations with the Joint Board.

Catch Frayne Lying. Yesterday's conference between International, A. F. of L. and Brotherhood representatives was still discussing this matter at a late hour. That this whole thing was far from an honorable proceeding is evident from the fact that when a representative of Women's Frayne, a daily newspaper, asked Mr. Frayne about this conference he said he knew nothing about such a conference and that whoever told the reporter it was to take place had lied.

Mr. Frayne's own lie was discovered when the reporter found him at the conference not fifteen minutes later.

The New York Joint Board has already on several occasions protested the International's attempt to deal with this Greek company over the heads of the Joint Board, and this protest is again stated in the following:

(Continued on Page Three)

Cloakmakers In Collins' Court Acquitted

Gluck and Dannenberg Freed In First Fair Trial

The first cloakmakers' strike cases to be tried under another judge than Otto Rosalsky, resulted yesterday in the acquittal of Jacob Gluck and Philip Dannenberg.

Their cases were tried before Judge Cornelius Collins, and although the grand jury had indicted them under both first and second degree assault, the judge ordered that they be tried for second degree assault only, as the heavier charge was unwarranted.

Jury Acquits. The jury who tried Gluck and Dannenberg yesterday found them not guilty. This forms a marked contrast to the cases tried before Judge Rosalsky, where one set of men was tried before the jury had returned a verdict on the previous cases, and where some of the same people served on two juries which convicted striking cloakmakers.

Women Will Meet. Further protest against Judge Rosalsky's methods and his brutal sentencing of 18 cloakmakers is to be voiced today at a women's meeting to be held in Webster Hall this afternoon.

The speakers will include Fannie Warshawsky of the Fur Workers' union, Kate Gittow of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, and Rose Wortis of the New York Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers.

Lisbon Situation Is Normal, Minister to Portugal Telegraphs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The situation in Lisbon has returned to normal today, the American Minister, Fred Morris Dearing, cabled the state department.

His message said "inquiries at the American consulate and among civilians reveal no injuries to American property or citizens."

Second Secretary J. Webb Benton was shot at and only narrowly escaped with his life during the height of the fighting, Dearing reported.

WORKING WOMEN OF GREATER NEW YORK MEET THIS AFTERNOON TO PROTEST SENTENCES

Working women of Greater New York, women from shops, factories and homes, are called to a mass meeting at 1 p. m. this afternoon in Webster Hall, 119 East 11 St., to protest against the cruel sentences being given the cloakmaker pickets by Judge Otto Rosalsky, and to hear exposed the connection of Sigman and his reactionary gang with this case. The slogan for the meeting is: "The innocent cloakmakers must be freed, and allowed to return to their wives and children."

The meeting is under the auspices of Cloakmakers' Wives Councils, United Council of Workingclass Housewives, Joint Board Cloak and Dresses Women's Committee.

Dance and Ball

HARLEM CASINO, 116TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the door 75 cents.
Arranged by the YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE, 108 East 14th Street.

Sat., Feb. 19th

MILLINERY JOINT BOARD CONDEMNS PERCY GINSBURG

Chicago Organizer in Flagrant Treachery

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Percy Ginsburg, who has been a member of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union for the past 15 years, member of the general executive board, vice-chairman of the C. C. H. & M. W. I. U. General Organizer of the Western states, business agent for Local No. 5, Cap Makers of Chicago, has officially accepted the position as organizer for the Cap Manufacturers of Chicago.

Condemn Treason.
The joint board of the Cap and Millinery Workers of Chicago, having taken into consideration the treacherous action of Mr. Ginsburg at this time, when the members of the Cap and Millinery Workers of Chicago are devoting their time and energy to organizing the unorganized in this city. Mr. Ginsburg has not only deserted our union; he has gone even further than that. He has gone over to the manufacturers, to use his knowledge of the union against his own sisters and brothers.

Take Action in Board.
At the regular meeting of the joint board of Chicago Cap and Millinery Workers, representing Locals 5, 47, 52, 53 and 54, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We, the members of the Joint Board Cap and Millinery Workers of Chicago, assembled on the 29th of January at 166 West Washington St., hereby condemn the action of Ex-Brother Percy Ginsburg (having accepted the position of organizer for the Cap Manufacturers' Association of Chicago), and hold him henceforth a renegade and traitor to the working class," and be it further resolved.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the G. E. B. of the C. C. H. & M. W. I. U. and copies, with a request for publication to the official organ of the International Union, the Headgear Worker, the Federated Press and all labor newspapers. A special statement should be sent by the press committee of the Joint Board with this resolution."

Relies on Members.
The Joint Board of the Cap and Millinery Workers of Chicago calls upon all the members at this time to help solidify our union. Let every member participate in the campaign of the J. B. to organize the unorganized workers in our industry. Let us show our enemies that we are ready to sacrifice our time and energy to build a strong union of cap and millinery workers in Chicago.

No matter how many Ginsburgs, Farringtons and other corrupt officials betray us, we, the class conscious workers, will continue to fight our enemies until the final victory of the workers is won.

Jake Lisitsky, chairman J. P. Cap and Millinery Workers of Chicago.

Anna E. David, secretary J. P. Cap and Millinery Workers of Chicago.

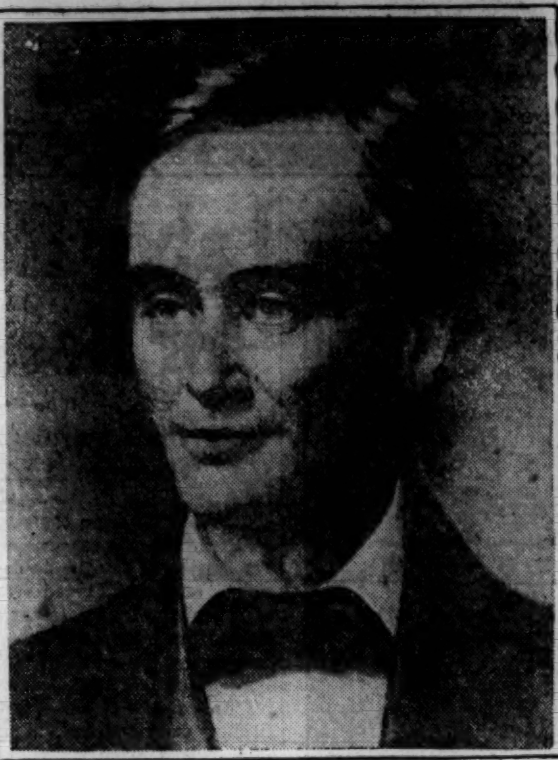
Max Majesco, chairman press committee, J. P. Cap and Millinery Workers of Chicago.

Millinery Workers at New Office in Chicago
CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Millinery Workers' Union has a new address in Chicago. Its headquarters has moved to room 310, Crilly Bldg., 35 South Dearborn St. The phone number is Dearborn 4489.

All Saved As Ship Sinks.
DOVER, England, Feb. 11.—The Danish steamer Signe collided with the Italian steamer Francesco Clampana in a heavy fog in the English Channel today. The Italian steamer sank but her entire crew was rescued by the Signe.

A Book for the Irish Worker
"Jim Connolly and the Irish Rising of 1916"
Introduction by T. J. O'Flaherty.
By G. Schuller.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
Jim Connolly was the military leader of the Easter Week rebellion in Ireland which broke out when the British empire was passing through one of the most serious crises that it has ever known. Connolly, the international Marxist, joined his small army of workers with the nationalist secret society known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood and raised the standard of an Irish republic. Connolly was one of the first revolutionists in the international socialist movement to appreciate the value of the nationalist question in the workers' struggle against imperialism. He was a Bolshevik in the full sense of the term. This little pamphlet by G. Schuller is the first serious attempt to give Connolly his rightful place in the revolutionary history of this period. It was first published as an article in the official organ of the Communist International. It should be distributed in large quantities among the Irish workers in the United States. Connolly is a magic name with every Irish worker who has a spark of the divine fire of revolt in his system. It can also be read with interest by every radical worker who wants to soak up on the strategy and tactics of revolution. Comrade Schuller declares that Connolly was a Leninist. He was. He fell before a British squad in 1916, one year before the Russian workers and peasants buried the Czar and Czarism and began to build a Soviet Republic on the ruins.

LINCOLN ANNIVERSARY TODAY



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—Springfield, the home of Abraham Lincoln, began its observance of the 118th birthday anniversary of the martyred president tonight. Tomorrow appropriate exercises will be held by various organizations and the annual celebration under the auspices of the Lincoln Centennial Association will occur tomorrow night.

History was revived tonight when the famous "Duff" Armstrong trial which figures so prominently in the life of Lincoln was reproduced by thirty-three residents of Cass County. The public presentation was given in the interest of the Lincoln memorial

highway between Springfield and Old Salem.

Attorney A. T. Lucas of Chandler-ville wrote the play. It gave the large audience an opportunity to observe conditions of living as Lincoln lived and worked in Illinois in that day and time.

The scene of the famous trial was laid in the old court house at Beardstown and the date was as of May 17, 1858. One thing that was brought out in the production of the trial was that an almanac which Lincoln used as evidence was a genuine almanac and not in any sense a fictitious booklet, as has been intimated in many articles written on the famous trial.

Lovett and Poole Confer.

Lovett and W. H. Burnham, of Adrian, state president of the manufacturers, however, were in the city all day conferring with Walter Poole, secretary of the local employers' association and the one chiefly responsible for arousing general indignation proceedings among capitalists against G. Sherwood Eddy, the Y. M. C. A. secretary who visited Soviet Russia last summer and returning advocated recognition of Russia.

Shook Up Labor Department.

Another of the interesting political developments since the inauguration of Governor Green was his appointment of Eugene J. Brock, of Detroit, former union organizer for the International Machinists, as chairman of the department of labor and industry. Brock replaced Perry Ward, another Detroit union leader, who is reported to have let the big manufacturing interests off too easy with his inspection and other work.

German Plans "Fish Boat" Liners to Go Sixty Miles an Hour

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—A "fish boat," which ultimately successful would revolutionize shipbuilding and produce ocean liners with a speed of more than 60 miles an hour was invented by A. Boerner, a Dresden engineer, it was learned today.

A 27-foot trial boat, built on new principles produced remarkable results on the Elbe River, it is said. The invention is based on the method of propulsion used by a fish, according to Boerner, who declared that fish propel themselves by the water which they swallow thru their mouth and expel thru their gills. Their fins are used merely to keep their balance, he says. Their tail is their steering gear, he concludes.

In the same manner his "fish" boat takes in water in the front, expels it by turbines on the sides which are so grooved that the boat acts in the water the same way as a fish.

Literary Guild May Publish Own Books if Opposition Continues

Fearing that it will sell books cheaply to readers and cut down on the profits of large book stores, publishers and book dealers are waging a boycott war against the newly-formed literary guild.

The enormous waste in the distribution of books, which is characterized by the literary guild, would be substantially reduced by the literary guild, which proposes to sell twelve books a year to its subscribers for \$18.

The average cost of producing a \$2 or \$2.50 novel in lots of 25,000 is less than thirty cents, according to the guild.

If publishers and book dealers persist in their opposition, the guild threatens to publish its own books. Zora Gale, Glenn Frank, Mark Van Doren, and Heywood Brown are some of the leading members of the guild.

Rich Find New Mecca.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Maria Spring, which pours out sulphur water at a temperature of 97 degrees Fahrenheit at Baden, near Vienna, may become the mecca for all sufferers of diabetes, it was said today.

Physicians have found this hot sulphur water produces most favorable results in the treatment of diabetes although no direct cures have yet been registered.

Asylums for Drug Addicts.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Private institutions where narcotic drug addicts are treated would have to be licensed by the state under the terms of a bill introduced in the legislature today by Assemblyman Dickey, Republican of Erie.

SENATE PASSES FARM RELIEF BILL

(Continued from Page One)
ever, that if he dared to sign the thing, his chances to represent the business men of this country in Washington were ended.

Representative Tinch of Kansas asserted there never was any doubt regarding President Coolidge's attitude toward price-fixing legislation, and that friends of the bill responsible for the report that he would sign it through political expediency, knew better.

If He "Does It Right."

"If the president vetoes the bill, and does it right, as I believe he will, that will make him the republic nominee for president whether he wants a third term or not," Mr. Tinch said.

"The fight now being waged is not between the president and his supporters and the farmers of the country. It is a battle for the protection of the treasury against the marauders who propose to loot it in the name of farm relief legislation."

"The idea that a veto of the Haugen-McNary bill would cost the president the support of real farmers is nonsense."

"Farmers Not Fooled."

"It would not injure but strengthen him in Kansas. I believe the same thing is true of other states of the agricultural west."

"So-called leaders of the farm organizations in Washington are not fooling the farmers. The latter know the Haugen-McNary bill ought to be beaten, and would join in praising the president for swinging the veto axe."

The house vote on the bill will be close, but I believe there is still a chance of defeating it."

Praises Its Faults.

The McNary Haugen "farm relief" bill is not a very revolutionary measure, even using the word in its most figurative sense. Its author, Haugen, defends the lack of any provision for cheap loans to the farmers, and calls that lack a virtue. In a speech in the house he said:

"We do not want a bill granting a subsidy, or to cram down the throats of the producer further loans to put the farmer deeper in debt. We want this bill, endorsed by practically all of the producers who favor practical, sound, sane, safe and effective legislation."

Defends Equalization.

The equalization fee plan of the bill to which his name is attached was defended Haugen denying it would give the importer an advantage over the American producers.

In the last analysis, Haugen declared, the farm relief bill is an experiment, and he called upon all officials of the government to unite sincerely in working "its workable" provisions.

4 Members of "Vice Squad" Rob Woman; Facing Trial Today

MINEOLA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Two of four members of the Nassau county vice squad accused of extortion went on trial before Supreme Court Justice Humphrey here today.

They are County Detective Bernard Greve, and Deputy Sheriff Chester Evans. County Detective Lannis Ray and Deputy Sheriff Raymond Teal are the other two men on trial.

Mrs. Mary Barboretsky alleged that on November 20 last the four men entered her store in Hempstead in search of liquor, and that they took \$400 which they found in a trunk.

The Fitzgerald Bill For D. C. Workmen's Compensation Sidetracked in Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. (FP).—Opponents of the Fitzgerald bill establishing workmen's compensation in the District of Columbia on the plan approved by the American Federation of Labor, are sidetracking that measure as the 69th Congress draws to its close.

The latest obstacle to enactment is the development of a fight in the camp of the local citizens' associations council which had endorsed the bill. The council has now agreed to call back its endorsement and conduct hearings where the insurance agents and other critics may air their views.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

TIFF BETWEEN GOVERNOR AND BOSS LOBBYIST

Result Is Rather Good For Michigan Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 11.—Michigan for the past three weeks has been witnessing the unusual spectacle of a manufacturer governor, Fred W. Green, president of the Ypsilanti Reed Furniture Company of Ionia, Michigan, openly fighting to oust John L. Lovett, manager and official lobbyist of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, from the state capital.

Governor Green announced several weeks ago, following his inaugural address in which he declared he would rid Lansing, the state capital, of all lobbyists, that Lovett must go. Lovett fought back and has since secured the solid backing of the Manufacturers' Association. It is their claim that they have a perfect right to be represented in the legislative halls by Lovett, their lobbyist.

Personal Grudge?

The real secret of the situation, it is reported, is that Governor Green several years ago had a battle with Lovett. At this time Green was still actively engaged in the manufacture of reed furniture. Since then he has it in for Lovett and is now out gunning for him. The last step in the fight was enacted just before both of the men visited this city to attend the regional conference of the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Tidewater Association. It was thought that they might meet here and have it out, but the Governor's visit was cut to but two hours.

Lovett and Poole Confer.

Lovett and W. H. Burnham, of Adrian, state president of the manufacturers, however, were in the city all day conferring with Walter Poole, secretary of the local employers' association and the one chiefly responsible for arousing general indignation proceedings among capitalists against G. Sherwood Eddy, the Y. M. C. A. secretary who visited Soviet Russia last summer and returning advocated recognition of Russia.

Shook Up Labor Department.

Another of the interesting political developments since the inauguration of Governor Green was his appointment of Eugene J. Brock, of Detroit, former union organizer for the International Machinists, as chairman of the department of labor and industry. Brock replaced Perry Ward, another Detroit union leader, who is reported to have let the big manufacturing interests off too easy with his inspection and other work.

German Plans "Fish Boat" Liners to Go Sixty Miles an Hour

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—A "fish boat," which ultimately successful would revolutionize shipbuilding and produce ocean liners with a speed of more than 60 miles an hour was invented by A. Boerner, a Dresden engineer, it was learned today.

A 27-foot trial boat, built on new principles produced remarkable results on the Elbe River, it is said. The invention is based on the method of propulsion used by a fish, according to Boerner, who declared that fish propel themselves by the water which they swallow thru their mouth and expel thru their gills. Their fins are used merely to keep their balance, he says. Their tail is their steering gear, he concludes.

In the same manner his "fish" boat takes in water in the front, expels it by turbines on the sides which are so grooved that the boat acts in the water the same way as a fish.

Literary Guild May Publish Own Books if Opposition Continues

Fearing that it will sell books cheaply to readers and cut down on the profits of large book stores, publishers and book dealers are waging a boycott war against the newly-formed literary guild.

The enormous waste in the distribution of books, which is characterized by the literary guild, would be substantially reduced by the literary guild, which proposes to sell twelve books a year to its subscribers for \$18.

The average cost of producing a \$2 or \$2.50 novel in lots of 25,000 is less than thirty cents, according to the guild.

If publishers and book dealers persist in their opposition, the guild threatens to publish its own books. Zora Gale, Glenn Frank, Mark Van Doren, and Heywood Brown are some of the leading members of the guild.

Rich Find New Mecca.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Maria Spring, which pours out sulphur water at a temperature of 97 degrees Fahrenheit at Baden, near Vienna, may become the mecca for all sufferers of diabetes, it was said today.

Physicians have found this hot sulphur water produces most favorable results in the treatment of diabetes although no direct cures have yet been registered.

Asylums for Drug Addicts.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Private institutions where narcotic drug addicts are treated would have to be licensed by the state under the terms of a bill introduced in the legislature today by Assemblyman Dickey, Republican of Erie.

The Lincolns of 1927 Must March in Today's Army of Emancipation

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

SINCE this is the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, the question is raised, "What attitude would Abraham Lincoln take toward Nicaragua, Mexico and China if he were in the White House today?"

This question has already been raised in congress with both the war crowd and the anti-war element claiming Lincoln as their own.

Representative Benjamin L. Fairchild, of New York, republican, who introduced the first resolution in congress to endorse President Coolidge's Nicaraguan and Mexican policy, claims Lincoln for his side.

So does Representative George Huddleston, of Alabama, democrat, most outspoken against the Coolidge imperialist policies.

In speeches that will be made today, in all sections of the land, the worst capitalist reaction will laud Lincoln as its own. Every kept sheet will publish editorials burdened with fulsome eulogy and Lincoln's "Gettysburg Speech" will again find space in fancy type. For this there must be some reason.

That reason is very clear. Lincoln in 1860 was elected as the president of an aspiring young capitalist class in this country. It had not yet come to power. The southern slave holding aristocracy still held the reins of power.

Lincoln opposed the predatory war against Mexico that antedated the Civil War. He spoke against this war as a member of congress. That was thoroughly consistent with his position as a spokesman of northern capitalism.

The South wanted to annex new territory for the spread of chattel slavery, which meant the increase of its grip on governmental power in Washington, that was rapidly slipping. Chattel slavery was in a death struggle with the developing wage slavery. Northern capitalism sought to hasten the funeral.

When the Civil War started, "for the preservation of the union," Lincoln did not have in mind the freeing of the slaves. The emancipation proclamation did not come until the war had been on for some time, and then only "as a war measure" forced on the North in its efforts to win a military victory, and not as a matter of principle.

The rising capitalist class in all countries has always sought allies among the workers. Lincoln put much into writing that is being used to show sympathy for the working

class. He was even in communication with Karl Marx, founder of the International Workingmen's Association, who laid the scientific basis of Socialist theory and practice. It was Marx who exerted every energy to keep the mill hands of England's industrial centers sympathetic to the North, in spite of the fact that the British textile mills were idle and many were starving due to the war blockade of the cotton-growing South.

Lincoln warned of the abuse of power that was falling into the hands of profit-hungry capitalists. In this he was a prophet of the evils that would develop under the new social order.

Those evils have developed far beyond anything that Lincoln predicted. The oppression of the victorious capitalist North has not only spread to all the domains under the stars and stripes but, with its imperialist expansion, seeks to enslave the whole world to the rule of the dollar. It is this power that rules in Washington today in place of the chattel slave owners of the last century. Both the republican Fairchild, from New York, and the democrat Huddleston, from Alabama, are supporters of this capitalist social system based on the private ownership of property. They may have their differences to be sure. There were also, various wings of the democratic party that espoused chattel slavery before the Civil War and sought, thru years of bloody conflict, to perpetuate it. There are also numerous factions of the republican party. But they are alike in that they support the dominant social order. They are all a part of the class that is in power.

Just as in 1860, so in 1927, there is a new class rising to power. That class is the working class, that wars against the capitalist class in today's class struggle.

If Lincoln lived today, occupying a position similar to that of 1860, he would be with the class that is rising in power, which is today the producing mass of workers and farmers.

"The Emancipator" of today must stand for and fight for the liberation of the last oppressed class thru the victory of labor. He must be a part of that great army of liberators that Karl Marx referred to when he said, "the working class must emancipate itself." The Lincolns of today, loyal to the new rising class, will march forward with the workers. They have no other place to go.

A. F. of L. Official to Mediate Hollywood Movie Labor Rows

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. (FP).—From secretary of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor to labor secretary and special representative of the studio mechanical employees in the moving picture industry is the transfer of job accepted by A. J. Berres, who has had wide experience as a wage negotiator. He leaves A. F. of L. headquarters with the good wishes of President Green.

Labor executives who will cooperate with Berres in preventing strikes on the movie-making "lot" and in producing theatres are Presidents Noonan of the electrical workers, Hutcheson of the carpenters, Weber of the musicians, Hedrick of the painters and Canavan of the theatrical stage employees. Berres is a member of the pattern makers' organization.

State Dept. Warns Baby Killers They May Lose Their Citizenship

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (FP).—Secretary of State Kellogg has been so far stung by criticism of the bombing of Nicaraguan towns by American army employed by his dummy president, Diaz, that he has ordered that these bombers be advised that the department does not approve their service under a foreign flag.

He says he is investigating their presence in the Nicaraguan civil war, and that he will report on it later.

Woman's Torso Found.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 11.—Authorities were attempting tonight to learn the identity of a woman, whose armless and headless body was found near St. Mary's College along the St. Joseph River near here today.

Her body had been cut in two pieces, and the legs were wired under her to the thighs. It was believed that she had been killed, her body placed in a trunk and then thrown in the river. When the box was broken up by the floating ice, the torso was thrown up on the bank, it was said.

Scarlet Fever Closes School.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Discovery of sixteen cases of scarlet fever among pupils of Public School No. 20 here today led to closing of the school until February 23. The decision was reached following a conference between health officials and the school authorities. Six hundred children attend the grammar school.

VAN SWERINGEN BROTHERS ASK TO FORM TRUST

Want to Unite Erie and Chesapeake Ohio

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Van Sweringen billion dollar railroad merger, turned down by the interstate commerce commission some months ago, made its appearance in a new form late this afternoon when the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad applied to the interstate commerce commission for authority to control the Erie and Pere Marquette lines through stock ownership.

In the Merger.
Both roads were to have been included in the billion dollar merger.

At the same time, the C. & O. petitioned the interstate commerce commission for authority to issue additional common stock of C. & O. stock to the value of \$59,502,000 par.

Basis For System.
The practical effect of the new Van Sweringen plan is to make the Chesapeake & Ohio, instead of the Nickel plate, the basis for the great system which the two brothers have projected.

"Such unification will encourage industrial development, as it will provide a wider distributing territory and improved service," it said. "The lines of the railroad of the applicant and of the Erie and the Pere Marquette are complementary to and supplementary of each other, and logically lend themselves to unification and operation as a single system."

Majority of Common Stock.
In addition to the shares now owned outright, the Chesapeake & Ohio will purchase, subject to the commission's approval, shares of the Erie and Pere Marquette covered in options obtained from O. P. Van Sweringen. It will acquire from the Nickel plate 174,000 shares of Pere Marquette common now under contract. Such additional shares of Pere Marquette will be purchased in order to give the Chesapeake & Ohio numerical majority of the common stock in both roads.

Evening Telegram Sale Indicates Newspapers Regarded as Weapons

The New York Evening Telegram has been sold by Frank A. Munsey's heirs to the Scripps-Howard interests, publishers of a string of newspapers across the continent.

The sale price was not announced. Wm. T. Dewar, president of the Evening Telegram Company, said, however, that he did not sell to the highest bidder, but to one whose policy he liked.

HARLEM OPEN FORUM
Sunday, Feb. 13th
8 P. M.

Whither Russia
Dr. A. Markoff
at
81 EAST 110th STREET.
COME AND BRING YOUR FELLOW WORKERS.

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
At Cooper Union (5 St. & Astor Pl.)
At 8 o'clock Admission Free

Sunday, Feb. 13—John Cowper Powys: "Joseph Conrad, master of the real romance."
Tuesday, Feb. 14—Prof. Harold E. Fish: "Biological Science and the Trend of Civilization."
Friday, Feb. 18—Everett Dean Martin: "What is the Matter With Modern Ideas?" "What is Happening to Science."

AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL
Lex. Av. & 23d St. at 8 o'clock.
Single Admission, 25 cents.
Reduction for Course Tickets.

Monday, Feb. 16—Dr. Morris R. Johnson: "American Philosophy—General Background and Characteristics of American Thought."
Wed. Feb. 17—Dr. Robert Chambers: "How the Scientist Works—Our knowledge of Living Matter."

Thurs. Feb. 17—E. G. Spaulding: "Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer—Can Everything Be Relative?"—B. Russell.
Sat. Feb. 19—Morris J. Adler: "Psychological Relativity—The Four Geometries of the Soul—The Machinery of Goodness and Beauty."

LABOR TEMPLE
14th Street and Second Avenue
THIS SUNDAY
3 P. M.—Contemporary Authors.
PROF. H. W. L. DANA
"Neo"
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

7:15 P. M.—EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"Where Would Lincoln Stand Today?"
ADMISSION FREE

8:30 P. M.—HUBERT C. HERRING
"The United States and Mexico"
ADMISSION FREE

Subscribe for The DAILY WORKER.

LABOR REACTION ALLY OF BOSSES UNION AGAINST THE FUR WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)
ing letter sent to Mr. Frayne yesterday.

February 11, 1927.
Mr. Hugh Frayne, Organizer,
American Federation of Labor,
1452 Broadway, New York.

Dear Sir and Brother:
The officers of the New York Joint Board have learned from the press that the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and of the International Fur Workers' union will hold a conference with the "Brotherhood" officials today. On behalf of the New York Joint Board of the International Fur Workers' union we hereby register our protest against such a conference.

The constitution of the New York Joint Board, which bears the approval of the International Fur Workers' union, distinctly provides in Article 3, Section 2, that: "The jurisdiction of the Joint Board shall be over every subject which may occur in the regular fur industry of greater New York."

The New York Joint Board of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 has jurisdiction over all fur workers engaged in cutting, operating, nailing and finishing of fur trimmings and fur garments in Greater New York. The "Brotherhood" is an organization founded by the Greek fur manufacturers as a company union immediately after the recent strike of the New York fur workers. In this manner, the manufacturers hope to escape union control and union conditions in their fur shops. The New York Joint Board has been carrying on negotiations with the "Brotherhood" for the purpose of disbanding the latter organization and assimilating its membership in the branch of the Greek Fur Workers of the New York Joint Board. This branch is an official body of the New York Joint Board and has a membership of approximately 1,300 Greek fur workers.

We protest against any negotiations between the representatives of the International Fur Workers' union and of the International Fur Workers' union and the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of the "Brotherhood" which exclude the bona fide representatives of the New York Joint Board and the branch of the Greek Fur Workers. The conference which you intend to hold with the "Brotherhood" without the knowledge or participation of the New York Joint Board will place the A. F. of L. in the position of supporting a company union against the bona fide Fur Workers' union of the N. Y. Joint Board of the I. F. W. U. Such negotiations may be interpreted to mean that the A. F. of L. is intending to establish a dual organization in New York City, which is absolutely contrary to the constitution of the A. F. of L. and the I. F. W. U. The Joint Board demands representation at all conferences with the Greek "Brotherhood."

We hope that this matter will be given serious consideration by you. Fraternally yours,
Joint Board Furriers' Union.
B. Gold, Manager,
I. Shapiro, Chairman,
Committee of Greek Branch.
John Pappas,
George Arvanetes.

Carry Favor With Bosses.
The International is trying to gain the approval and support of the Greek manufacturers in this move by peevishly stating that it will not enter having the Greek Brotherhood re-union unless its collective agreement with the Greek contractors is recognized. The International has stated that this difficulty "can be straightened out"; meaning nobody knows just what, since the International has notified the agreement of the Associated Fur Manufacturers which says there shall be only one collective agreement in the trade. However, the "right wing" has curious and devious ways of evading embarrassing situations, and it will doubtless concoct some worthy scheme for this occasion.

OPPRESSIONS, FAILURE OF AMERICAN LABOR TO ORGANIZE NEGROES WILL BE DISCUSSED BY WHITEMAN IN NEW YORK

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, will discuss the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution in relation to the rights of Negroes.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, who is making a tour of the entire country to point out the oppressions of the Negroes and the lack of enforcement of the amendments to the United States Constitution, will speak on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 8:00 p. m., at A. M. E. Zion Church Community House, 151 West 138th Street.

NEW YORK DAILY WORKER AGENTS AND NEWSSTAND INSPECTORS TO MEET SUNDAY

Every newsstand inspector and every DAILY WORKER agent is requested to attend the DAILY WORKER BUSINESS MEETING THIS SUNDAY, Feb. 13th, at 108 E. 14th St., beginning sharp at eleven and adjourning before dinner.

Hard Day For "Right Wing."
On the whole the "right wing" spokesman had a hard day yesterday, denying this conference and answering Mr. Mott's statement about the attempted bribery in connection with the report on the investigation of the fur strike.

Mr. Hugh Frayne, in addition to lying about the conference with the Greeks, expressed himself as much aggrieved and surprised that when Mr. Eitington was approached for a bribe he did not go right down to the New York headquarters of the A. F. of L. and report the matter instead of waiting until now to make it public.

He added that he would leave further comment to President Green; and this dignitary, from Washington, said:

"I am satisfied that each member of the committee (the special investigating committee headed by Matthew Woll) will say that the charges are unfounded and there is no word of truth in them."

Amazing Reaction of The Forward.
Probably the most amazing reaction to the bribe revelations made by Mr. Eitington was that of the Jewish Daily Forward, the organ of the "right wing" in the garment unions.

Mr. Eitington, it will be remembered, stated that a man came to him saying that he knew what the A. F. of L. committee had inserted in its report and that the portion concerning the fur manufacturer could be stopped for a consideration.

The Forward's interpretation of this statement is "Communists Try to Suppress Report of A. F. of L. by Means of Graft." "Eitington the fur dealer, who forced the Communist to settle his settlement says that there was also an attempt to get graft from him for the report."

The account goes on to say that the Communists tried to offer thousands of dollars graft to suppress details of the strike. First this paper has Mr. Eitington being asked for money to keep his name out of the report. Then they have him being offered to suppress the report.

This is a shining example of the "right wing's" method of distorting the truth. Nothing could be simpler than Mr. Eitington's story of the incident, yet the Forward manages to twist it out of any semblance to the facts given. Their story constantly brings in mention of Tammany politicians as being aligned with the "Communists" in this matter, and tries to imply once more Mr. Eitington's Communist affiliations by stating that he forced the left wing to accept his terms of settlement of the fur strike and "only afterward the bosses accepted it."

Expose Is Severe Blow.
The "right wing" by this brief "news" story on Mr. Eitington's sensational statement shows how severe a blow this expose has proved. Certain capitalist papers talk openly now of the coming war of the "right wing" line-up—A. F. of L. and International Fur Workers' union officials—upon the New York Joint Board. Just before the battle, it must be a bit disturbing to the "right wing" to have its dishonorable methods of attack so frankly disclosed.

I. L. D. Meets Sunday.
The International Labor Defense has a special delegates' bazaar conference in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 2 p. m. Delegates from trade unions, women's councils, co-operatives and I. L. D. branches, etc., are urged to attend so that a check up can be made on their work. All must bring reports.

This conference will discuss plans for securing 100 per cent results. Volunteers are urged to call at the I. L. D. office 799 Broadway, Room 422, on Monday, Feb. 14th, to assist in carrying out the conference decisions.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Garment Workers Today Install Progressives In Offices of Their Locals

The council of shop chairmen, through its chairman, Isadore Brauner, has called meetings of Locals 2, 9 and 35 in Manhattan Lyceum on Saturday afternoon for the installation of officers of those three locals. Isadore Borchowitz will be installed as manager of Local 2, A. Zirlin as manager of Local 9, and Joseph Goretzky as manager of Local 35, all three having been re-elected with the largest vote recorded in their locals in recent years. The council of shop chairmen will be in charge of the meeting.

BOSSES BREAK PROMISE TO PAY CAPMAKERS MORE

Rank and File Pressure Forcing Official Action

Fifteen hundred New York capmakers may go on strike in the near future as a result of the bosses' association refusing to give the workers the one dollar a week increase on February 1st, as agreed upon in the contract signed last July.

At that time after a four weeks strike the Capmakers' union signed a three-year contract for an immediate two dollar a week increase and an additional one dollar on the first of February.

When the date for the one dollar increase came, the bosses flatly refused to live up to their contract, undoubtedly under the impression that the right wingers in control of the union would not make any fight for it. In this they were correct. At first the right wing administration was quiet, but due to pressure from the rank and file of the union it has been forced to take a position of leading the struggle for the fulfillment of the contract signed by the cap bosses.

PICKETS BEGIN TO CUT JERSEY BUS OPERATIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 11.—Picketing has at last been started by the four hundred Hudson Boulevard bus drivers who went on strike last Saturday.

Committees of strikers are picketing the terminals and the service has been cut out half, according to Edward Levy, business agent of the union.

The boulevard commissioners who have been trying to "settle" the strike came out yesterday openly as allies of the bosses.

Service was far below normal yesterday, the fatigued bus owners who have been manning their buses being unable to keep up the twelve and eighteen hours shifts.

The drivers are asking for \$45 a week under a three-year contract. They now receive \$42.50.

Workman Killed by Train on L. I. R. R.

Leo Torpie, section gang workman employed by the Long Island Railroad was struck and killed today by a train in the North-Shore yards.

Torpie lived in a "gang car" in Winfield, Queens. The motorman of the train was John Fitzsimmons of Hillside Avenue, Newark, N. J., and the conductor Raymond Robertson, of Speonk, L. I.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE BAZAAR IN STAR CASINO TO BE ESPECIALLY BIG EVENT THIS YEAR; DEMONSTRATION OF SOLIDARITY

The Annual Bazaar of the International Labor Defense has become an established institution and is generally recognized as the greatest working class spectacle of the year. It is the affair in which hundreds of organizations of all shades of opinion find common cause and fellowship.

Last year twenty-five thousand workers turned out to pay tribute to their courageous, martyred brothers in jail. The bazaar was not only a demonstration of solidarity, it was also a glorious revel for all who took part and was voted a red letter event never to be missed in the future.

For four short days twenty-five loaths did capacity business. It was a pleasure to see the efficiency with which the attendants catered to the needs of the customers—who secured many cherished mementos of the great event.

More This Year.
Ten thousand dollars were realized for the glorious purpose of defending prisoners and maintaining their dependents. Without that splendid sum much of the work of the I. L. D. would have been left undone. Arrangements are being made this year for accommodating 50,000 people.

FAKERS' PRESS CAMPAIGNING TO JAIL GORETZKY

Out on High Bail, But Workers Re-elect Him

Another instance of frame-up on the part of officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is indicated in the re-arrest of Joseph Goretzky, manager of Local 35, who was just released on \$25,000 bail yesterday morning after spending the night in the Tombs.

All last week the Jewish newspaper which is spokesman for the "right wing" had daily articles on the fact that Goretzky, who had been chairman of the picket committee during the strike, was still free while other cloakmakers were behind prison bars because of their strike activities. The fact that this paper, and the officials it represents, had helped to put these men in jail was not mentioned.

Extra High Bail.

On Thursday Goretzky was called for trial on assault charges for which he had been indicted several weeks ago and been held in jail for two weeks on exorbitant bail. When he arrived at the court on Thursday, he was immediately re-arrested by members of the Industrial Squad on new charges growing out of alleged "information" given to the grand jury early this week.

Right Wing Provoked.

Goretzky is convinced that his arrest is the direct result of the strike vocative agitation carried on against him by the "right wing."

It is certainly in line with the statement of President Sigman of the I. L. G. W. U. to members of the shop chairmen's council who visited him several weeks ago, that the best way to settle the internal dissension in the union was to put a few of the "left wing" leaders in jail. Apparently he is attempting by every possible trick to bring this about.

Install Goretzky.

Joseph Goretzky, who was recently re-elected manager of Local 35 by an overwhelming majority, is to be one of the officers installed by the shop chairmen's council at the meeting in Manhattan Lyceum this afternoon.

Yesterday, for the third time, sentences were postponed in the cases of Oscar Newman and Max Bornstein who are being held in the Tombs by Judge Rosalsky. Their cases are again scheduled to come up on Monday.

SIGMAN PROVIDES BAIL FOR GUNMEN WHO SHOT COHEN

The appearance of the attorneys of the International in court yesterday morning to defend four gangsters, members of the notorious "Frenchy" gang which shot and wounded Samuel Cohen as he was leaving a picket line last Monday, definitely places responsibility upon the International for the activities of these gunmen and thugs.

The four gangsters were arraigned in the 54th street court where they were represented by counsel of the International. They were fully identified as the men who jumped out of a sedan on Fifty Seventh street and Broadway and fired three shots at pickets who were retreating from the Reisman, Rothman, and Beaver shop where the Joint Board has called a strike for discharge of workers who refused to register with the International.

Three of the men, who gave their names as Max Richter, Michael Friedman, Harry Goldman were released on \$5,000 bail and Samuel Ober was released on \$1,000 bail, the International furnishing bail in all cases.

PAINTERS' UNIONS SEEK ARREST OF OUSTED GRAFTERS

Instruct Secretary to File Claims

The New York Painters' District Council at its last meeting instructed its secretary, Thomas Wright, to file a claim of \$20,000 against the Bonding Company of the council's deposed officers.

Huge Funds Stolen.
This action was taken following the publication of Organizer Doyle's report, which charges that the treasury of the council has been robbed to the amount of \$35,000. Of this sum \$23,000 has been traced, it is claimed, to Charles Koenig, former finance secretary of that body, who has ever since the discovery of his alleged misappropriation of funds, been in hiding.

Will Arrest Grafters.
Mr. Wright, the present secretary of the council, stated: "Koenig is not the only one involved in this robbery, but was working together with at least three others, with former Secretary Philip Zausner playing the leading role."

"We are determined that every one of these men be brought to trial. We have the information and the facts which will convict them and will certainly not rest until punishment is meted out."

Ignorance Balance On Hand.

The report of Doyle does not give a correct account of the council's finances during the last 19 months, the period under dispute and completely ignores that at the time of January 1925, date his report started from, the council had a balance of cash on hand of \$30,000. If this be added to the figure of Doyle's report, the total is then brought up to \$68,000.

Shields Zausner.
The council by a majority vote rejected Koenig's proposition, pretended thru Organizer Doyle, that he would reimburse the council 50 cents on the dollar on the amount of \$23,000, which can be traced, it is said, to have been stolen by him.

Doyle's report is prepared in such a way that Philip Zausner is not implicated. Altho he had instructions to investigate the council's books up to the date of Oct. 31, Doyle's report ends with August 31. Wright stated that Doyle had not dared to give information for the period between August and November because of the alleged incriminating evidence against Zausner in this period.

Treasurer Also Involved.
Latest developments show, it is claimed, that the treasurer of the council, William Hartley, has been directly working together with the machine.

Checks which he received and cashed were not credited in the accounts, it is said. Wright said that the claim for \$20,000 against the bonding company will be filed with the district attorney's office, and that he will press for immediate action.

Demand Conviction.
Doyle's report and recommendation had been sent to all local unions, the majority of whom rejected his proposition that the organization accept part reimbursement. A unanimous demand for the immediate arrest and conviction of Zausner, Koenig and Hartley was their answer.

HOUSE BILL TO PREVENT THIRD COOLIDGE TERM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The question of President Coolidge's moral right to seek another term in the White House will not be settled on the floor of either house of congress, it appeared today.

While administration leaders in the house were taking prompt steps to block consideration of the anti-third term resolution offered by Rep. Beck (R) of Wisconsin, democratic leaders in the senate rejected overtures to raise the issue in that body.

BROOKLYN
Proletarian Dance and Entertainment
Given by
Subsection 6C, Workers Party
Saturday Evening, Feb. 12
Admission 35c.
AT WORKERS' CENTER
63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn.

DINWELL
VEGETARIAN AND DAIRY RESTAURANT
78 2nd Avenue, Near 4th Street.
The Real Way to Eat —The Natural Way.

The Manager's Corner

DEBUNKING.


Some years ago Lord Northcliffe decided that it would be worth while to have the English people wear a bouquet of green pea blossoms on a given day. He then proceeded to advertise the proposition so extensively thru the many papers which he controlled, that he actually succeeded in getting thousands of people to respond by wearing the called-for decoration. This may strike the reader as funny, but when the gentle art of bunking the public is utilized even more cleverly and more effectively to prejudice the case of the workers in a strike, or to draw the workers into an imperialist war, then it becomes not a joke, but a menace. And when this art is developed to the perfection which is found in the capitalist press, then it becomes even more menacing.

The DAILY WORKER has pledged itself seriously to the task of debunking the ideas which are being promulgated by the capitalist press. This is no easy task, nor is it a painless one. At times some of our readers may resent the sharpness of our criticism, and the severity of our attack upon the tenets of the present order. The ideas many of us have nursed for years are not easy to part with. The debunking process is difficult at times. But none the less the operation is as necessary as the extraction of a decayed tooth. In this process of debunking, we are trying to develop the same and even greater skill than the capitalist press. Not only must we expose the hollowness of capitalist ideology, but we must teach our readers to readily detect this hollowness. It is only when the mind of the worker has been thoroughly sterilized of the disease germs of capitalist ideas, when he has been thoroughly debunked, only then will he be able to see and think clearly, and arrive at a sound solution of the problems of his class.—BERT MILLET.

Brooklyn Communists Give Dance Tonight

Sub-section 6-C of the Workers (Communist) Party will give a proletarian dance and entertainment on Saturday evening, Feb. 12 at the Workers Center, 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn.

Miners Killed in New Jersey.
FRANKLIN, N. J., Feb. 11.—Henry Reynolds, 45, a drill runner in the mines of the New Jersey Zinc Company here, was fatally injured today when a slab of rock in one of the shafts fell on him, crushing his head. Reynolds died later in the Franklin Hospital. A blood transfusion was performed but failed to save his life. He leaves a widow and three small children.

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THE SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET
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DAILY WORKER BUILDERS OF NEW YORK
to be held at
YORKVILLE CASINO (Main Ballroom)
212 East 86th Street, near Third Avenue.
The leading contributors and editors of The DAILY WORKER will be present, among them being: J. LOUIS ENDAHL, SCOTT NEARING, BEATRICE D. WOLFE, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, VERN SMITH, TOM O'FLAHERTY, ROBERT W. DUNN, MICHAEL GOLD, as well as the leading figures in the local labor movement.
The banquet will be accompanied by concert numbers given by an excellent orchestra.
The banquet will be followed by a dance in the beautiful ballroom of the Yorkville Casino.
EVERYBODY WILL BE THERE.
Don't fail to come
Monday (Washington's Birthday Eve.), Feb. 21, 1927
Banquet starts at 7 P. M.—Dancing at 9 P. M.
COMBINATION TICKETS FOR BANQUET AND DANCE \$1.50
TICKETS FOR DANCE ONLY 50c.

THE DAILY WORKER

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The McNary-Haugen Bill

The McNary-Haugen bill supported by such reactionaries as Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and aspirant for the presidential nomination on the G. O. P. ticket, and by Charles G. Dawes, vice-president of the United States, passed through the Senate yesterday.

Farmers who may expect that this bill, provided it gets safely through the house, will help to ameliorate their conditions should remember the old adage of the "Greeks bearing gifts." What interest has the millionaire model farmer Lowden in the farmers' needs outside of a desire to capture votes? Who is naive enough to believe that Charles G. Dawes, millionaire banker and oil magnate, weeps over the misfortunes of the tillers of the soil?

As the United Farmer points out in a recent editorial this bill is designed to protect the investments of the capitalists who have sunk their money in agriculture. The McNary-Haugen bill would assist the banks in the agricultural sections. Instead of relieving the farmers it is evident that the farmers would be taxed still more to relieve their exploiters.

The United Farmer puts the McNary-Haugen bill in a nutshell for us as follows:

"The McNary-Haugen bill provides for a Federal Farm Board of twelve members, appointed by the president of the United States. There does not seem to be much chance for any radical, or fighting farm organization to render assistance to the bankrupt farmer through this plan, for it provides:

"(c) The Secretary of Agriculture (who is ex-officio a member of the board) shall, within thirty days after the approval of this Act and biennially thereafter, with the advice of such farm organizations and co-operative associations AS HE CONSIDERS TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF AGRICULTURE IN ANY DISTRICT: (1) fix the date on which a convention in such district shall be held; (2) DESIGNATE THE FARM ORGANIZATIONS AND CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DISTRICT ELIGIBLE to participate in such convention; and (3) DESIGNATE THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE NUMBER OF VOTES to which each such organization or association in the district shall be entitled. (Emphasis ours.)"

We cordially agree with the United Farmer that the farmers should organize and unite to fight for their own interests. They must join hands with the workers in the industries and under the banner of a Labor Party struggle to overthrow the capitalist system which exploits all producers. Under a Workers' and Farmers' government labor in the mills, mines, factories and railroads and in the fields will solve their own problems and will no longer be used as political footballs by millionaire "farmers" and the political tools of the money lenders.

When Plays Go Cold.

One of those periodical drives to cleanse the stage of semi-nudity is now on in full blast. Several plays in which the female portion of the cast wear a little less raiment than they wear going to church in summer time have been raided by policemen acting under the instructions of the acting-mayor and the district attorney, who are also acting under the pressure of newspaper circulation managers who must crusade for something to win back the circulation they are losing to the pornographic tabloid sheets.

The managers and casts of three plays were taken to night court to the accompaniment of booming flashlights. The owners of those plays are reported to be in a merry mood. Some of the plays are said to be "flops." One newspaper tells us that one of them was on the verge of closing for lack of patronage. The manager was afraid the raiders were not coming. His leading lady was ill but she must appear at the peril of her life. Here was a chance to jazz up a dying play. It could not be missed.

The police arrived, got their pictures taken with the leading ladies decently clad in costly furs provided by the New York citizenry that has nothing behind the eyes but considerable in the jeans. The pictures got on the front pages of the newspapers that refused to parade honking ganders thru the streets to draw public attention to the foibles of Mr. Edward Browning.

When the respectable newspapers come to the conclusion that they have extracted the last ounce of circulation value out of the morals crusade, they will develop hydrophobia over some other public evil. In the meantime the salacious plays will be given a new lease of life and the gaping audiences will continue to strain their eyes while the winds of fatuity whistle thru their mental vacuums.

Hypocrisy is the essence of bourgeois morality.

Dr. Norman Thomas of the socialist party informs us that he was invited to a liberal dinner, which was organized for the purpose of giving left wing leaders in the garment industry an opportunity to present their case to the public. Dr. Thomas is extremely sympathetic to the principle of free speech, but since the Communists do not believe in democracy, and since Dr. Thomas must choose sides, he prefers to stay with the reactionaries who do not believe in democracy. Dr. Thomas is where he belongs.

Police commissioner McLaughlin reports a considerable decrease in all classes of crime over 1925. Unless our memory is at fault a considerable number of crimes have been committed by the police against strikers during 1926. We do not recollect the name of a single capitalist who was clubbed, arrested and jailed during this period.

Aimee McPherson is gathering in the shekels in Chicago. She blames the devil for her recent troubles. Without the devil what an army of evangelists would be forced to work or starve?

Speech by Kollontay on Her Arrival in Mexico

ON Sunday, January 9, there took place, in the City of Mexico, an impressive reception, to Comrade Alexander Kollontay, the Plenipotentiary Representative from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This reception was held at the Russian Club of Mexico City.

In spite of the fact that the reception was advertised to begin at 8 o'clock in the evening, people began coming as early as six. And long before the meeting was formally opened, every bit of available space, including the hallway, was filled to capacity, the crowd even overflowing the sidewalk.

Comrade Kollontay arrived at eight, and the people waiting for her broke into prolonged applause.

The speech of greeting, on behalf of the meeting, was made by Comrade Franco.

Greeting by Kollontay.

Comrade Kollontay spoke as follows:

"Comrades and citizens: I thank you sincerely for this hearty and friendly reception with which I am met here. This reception is the more dear to me that it proves a spiritual connection between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Russian Colony here.

"Many of those present here have probably left the territory of the union long ago, and others have probably left even earlier. As I am but recently from Soviet Russia, you may rightly request from me an exposition in detail of the conditions now prevailing there. If one were to go there now with the assumption that he would find there a complete realization of Communism, he will undoubtedly feel disappointed. For he will find there only the process of Socialist construction, an intensive process, taking place at an enforced pace.

"But it is clear that this construction cannot be terminated as yet. I consider it necessary to speak in great detail on this subject as this is one of the chief reproaches directed against us by our enemies. One often hears the reproach that no visible prosperity has been realized in the Soviet Union. Well, imagine yourself, the owner of an enterprise, of an industrial or a commercial establishment, which found itself in a condition of extreme decay. Let us suppose that this enterprise was put in the hands of another person. Imagine also, that at the expiration of a certain period, say of nine months, there have taken place in this establishment notable improvements. Still, in spite of these improvements, those around him are heaping abuse upon the owner, saying in effect, the following:

"What kind of establishment is this? Its productivity, it is true, has increased noticeably, its deficit has been wiped out, there is no doubt of its having made many important improvements. Yet, is there any use in having such an establishment, which does not give all at once a profit of 100%?"

"Are not the charges thrown against the Soviet Government of a similar character?"

Beginnings Were Difficult.

"The Soviet Government began its existence in unbelievably difficult conditions. At the time when the Soviet power was just emerging, the country was in a state of a dreadful dilapidation, the inheritance of the war. More than that, the Soviet Government had to suffer a whole lot of natural and other disasters, such as the blockade, intervention, the famine in the Volga districts, etc. Under such circumstances, the reconstruction was very difficult. And only to the superhuman efforts of the Russian proletariat, headed by the Communist Party, is due the resistance to the pressure of the whole capitalist world, only through such efforts did the Russian people outlive all the sufferings endured by them. I repeat, not to the Soviet Government, but to the crimes of other nations, in intervening in Russia, should be charged all that the Russian people have endured.

"The Soviet Government remained true to its cause. Out of the unheard of difficulties it continually led the country to complete economic restoration. And at the present time, it can be truthfully stated, that even in an economic sense there is no more stable government than that of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The advantage of the Soviet Government over other powers consists in that there is no such chaos as can be observed in the capitalist countries. Production, and, in fact, all national economy, is being conducted according to a previously conceived plan. Foreign trade is a state monopoly in the Soviet Union. Thus the state has the means and the power to control industry, and direct it, by, when necessary, reducing production in one branch while at the same time increasing it in another.

"One of the chief indications of the state of the national economy is the national budget. Considering the conditions of the national budget of the union in the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, we find a continual

growth in the Soviet economy. In 1924 the government's budget had a deficit of 36%. For the year of 1925 the deficit expressed itself in the figure of 4%. And for the year of 1926 the budget had no deficit. Is this not sufficient testimony to the improvement of the economic state of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics?

"The Soviet Union is a country with an overwhelming majority of the agricultural population of the peasants. From the 144,000,000 comprising the entire population, 120,000,000 live in the small villages, thus leaving only 24,000,000 as the population of the cities. Thus the economic situation of the peasants is of greater significance. Let us look at some statistics concerning the cultivated areas, during the years 1913, 1920 and 1924. In the year 1913, the cultivated land of Russia amounted to 88,000,000 desyatinas (acres). In 1923 it amounted to 73,000,000, and in 1924 it surpassed the pre-war figure, having reached 104,000,000. This is indisputable evidence of a growth and improvement in peasant economy.

Explains Unemployment.

"As to unemployment in the Soviet Republic, it assumes a specific character, that differs most essentially from the unemployment in other countries. The unemployment in the Soviet Union results not from disintegration of industry, not on account of the workers losing their work, but on account of the influx of workers from the villages. This gravitation of the peasants to the towns indicates not so much a still existing difficult situation in certain parts of the peasantry, but more still a desire of the peasant youth to live near centers of culture. The youth wishes to study, wishes to construct its life on a new basis.

"As to the state of commerce at the present moment, there is no comparison with the conditions existing previous to the revolution. As the most striking example, let us take foreign trade. During the capitalist days, the principal objects of production were purchased abroad, while at the present time the main commodities imported from abroad are machines for the increasing of production.

"One of the most often heard reproaches against the Soviet Government, is that it is giving big concessions to the capitalists of foreign countries. But this charge is completely groundless. Previously, all the riches of the land were found in the hands of foreign capital. But at the present time, in spite of what our adversaries may say, the concessions granted by the Soviet Government are very few. So, for instance, Germany, which received from us the greatest number of concessions, counts throughout the Republic only twelve concession societies. England has eight such societies, Norway, three.

"The Soviet Government gives much attention to the economic improvement of the Jewish people. Those Jews who wish to remain on the land as agricultural workers receive all kinds of assistance necessary from the government. Many Jews have colonized in the Caucasus, in the Crimea, in White Russia, and in the district of Homel. The majority of these colonies find themselves in a state of prosperity.

"One repeatedly hears charges against the Soviet Government for its severity towards its enemies. It is strange to hear blame for this from a country like the United States. This country led a not less violent struggle for its independence, when it was not yet the United States, but a colony belonging to England, and George Washington, who headed and led the struggle for this independence, is to this day the national hero. The difference between the struggle for independence of the United States and the Russian Revolution is simply this, that the Russian Revolution forced out not only the foreign exploiters, but its own nobility and land-owners, who were not in the least better, but perhaps worse than foreign exploiters.

"The lives of the workers in the Soviet Union are being continually improved. The average worker receives 612 rubles a year. Unemployment is continually diminishing, and for the skilled worker unemployment has ceased to exist long ago. In fact, a lack of 100,000 skilled workers is being felt at the present time.

Medical Treatment Free.

"All the workers have the right to free medical treatment, as well as to sanitariums.

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a beacon light for the workers of other countries. These see the conquest of the workers of Soviet Russia, and they conceive the hope that the time will come when for them will also be established a new day of greater justice and prosperity.

"Comrades, I will conclude my speech with greetings to you in the name of the Soviet Government, with the exclamation: 'Long Live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its final triumph!' and this Russian Club in Mexico." J. T.



CHAPTER XX

The Dedication

I

Bunny was alone in the roaring city of New York—six or seven millions of people, and not many known to him. There were reporters, of course—it made a "human interest" story, fate snatching one of the oil magnates away from the Senate inquisitors. The country was near the end of a bitter presidential campaign, and the smallest item about the oil scandal was of importance. Also Bunny had cablegrams and telegrams of sympathy—from Verne and Annabelle, from Paul and Ruth, from Rachel and her father and brothers; yes, and one from the Princess Marescu, signing herself, with old-time nearness, "Vee-Vee."

He purchased his ticket home, by way of Washington, and on the train he read the back newspapers, with the day by day account of what happened to his boyhood dream of a great oil field; enormous oceans of flame rolling over the earth, turning night into day with the glare, turning day into night with thunder clouds of smoke; rivers of blazing oil rushing down the valleys, and a gale of wind sweeping the fire from one hill to the next. A dozen great storage tanks had gone, and the whole refinery, with all its tanks, and some three hundred derricks, licked up and devoured in that roaring furnace. It was the worst oil fire in California history, eight or ten million dollars loss.

In Washington was some one for Bunny to tell his troubles to—Dan Irving! They took a long walk, and the older man put his arm about Bunny and told him that he had done everything possible in a difficult situation. Dan could assure him that he didn't have to think of his father as a bad man; Dan had made it his business to know, and could confirm Bunny's judgment, American big business men all purchased government, they all justified the purchase of government. It was something that had shocked Dan in the beginning, but he had come to realize now that it was a system; without the purchase of government, American big business could not exist. You saw it written plain in the instinctive reaction of the whole business world to the oil scandals, the determination to damp them down, to make nothing of them, to indict and prosecute, not the criminals, but the expositors of the crime.

So they got to talking politics, which was the best thing for Bunny, to divert his mind and get him back to his job. Dan had been doing what he could in this presidential campaign, but he was sick with the sense of impotence. The whole capitalist publicity machine had been set to work on a new job, to glorify "Cautious Cal" to the American people—this pitiful little man, a firm-rate country politician, a would-be store-keeper, he was the great strong silent statesman and the plain people's hero! One thing, and one only, the business men expected of him, to cut down their income taxes; in everything else he would be a cipher. The newspaper men were disgusted by their job, but all were helpless, their papers at home would take only one kind of news. And here was poor Dan with his labor press service, a score or two of obscure papers, perhaps a hundred thousand circulation in all, and most of the time not enough money for the office rent.

"That's what I want to talk to you about," said Bunny, "Before I left France, Dan gave me a million dollars in Ross Consolidated stock. I don't know what it'll be worth since the fire, but Verne says there's full insurance. I'm not going to touch the principal till I have time to think things over, but I'll put a thousand dollars a month of the income into your work, if that will help."

"Help? My God, Bunny, that's more money than we've ever thought of! I've been trying to raise an extra hundred a month, so as to mail free copies where they would count."

Said Bunny, "I'll turn the money over to you with only one provision—that you're to have two hundred a month salary. There's no reason why you should run yourself into debt financing the radical movement."

Dan laughed. "No reason, except that there wouldn't be any radical movement if some didn't do that. You're the first really fat angel that has appeared in my sky."

"Well, wait," said Bunny, "I'll find out just how fat I'm going to be. I've an idea my friend Vernon Roscoe will do what he can to keep me lean. He knows that whatever I get will go to making trouble for him."

"My goosh!" said Dan. "Have you

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

*Note on Modern Art.—He's only a humble barber on Barrow Street. But already his talents have been recognized in the best circles. Scarcely a night when he is not called to some fashionable night club to paint persons of consequence. He specializes on eyes. Indeed, even more specialized than that—restoring black eyes to their natural color. Painsstakingly he covers the blacks and the blues with flesh tints to match the skin of the sitter. At \$3 an eye. The lady who brings us this information says she got her black eye—and the resultant acquaintance with this artist—falling down a staircase, but that's another story.

We are privileged to be the first to announce that the American government is about to change its official slogan. Due to the increasing number of embarrassing questions about its policies, especially in places like China and Nicaragua, it has decided to abandon the time-worn "E pluribus unum" and to adopt in its place: "Tell it to the marines."

*Socialism Fashionable in London.—Socialism is all the rage in old London town. The well-mannered kind, you know. The New York Times spreads the glad tidings that "Cupid is to bring to British Socialist ranks a new recruit. . . Miss Ursula Spicer, daughter of Sir Albert Spicer, marries Sydney Potter, the assistant editor of the socialist organ The Miner. . . They will marry in June but meanwhile Miss Spicer will help her fiancé conduct a campaign against the British policy in China. . . It is stated that among the wedding guests in June will be Oswald Mosley, the socialist M. P., who married Lady Cynthia Curzon. . . In a word, it's being taken up by the very best people, my dear, and is sure to have a wonderful effect on the socialist movement. Tense, you know. Already the laboring classes and their likes are being chiefly forced out. The new rich, and social climbers generally, are the chief problem; they are beginning to look upon socialism as the best way to meet the smartest set in society. But there is no fear, my dear. Our London society has tact and poise, what the French call—I forget for the moment. Anyhow society will see to it that only the oldest families remain in the socialist ranks before long.

*Straton for President.—The boom proceeds apace. Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton has announced that his first official act, if elected president of the United States, will be to jail Nicholas Murray Butler. This alone should make every one of our readers rally to his support.

*Birth of the Dulaks.—The Russian expert of the New York Sun tells the world on the 9th inst. that "DULAKS AND KULAKS FIGHT PEASANT VOTERS." It is to be expected that classes which rhyme so well should be on the same side against the muzziks. The Dulaks, for your information, were invented by the linotype. They slipped into a dispatch through a typographical error—a mere matter of D for K—but you can leave it to the headline writers to feature the error.

* * * Re the Peaches-Browning Show: White Plains, the court record shows, is not nearly as white as it's painted.

A NICE LITTLE VAUDEVILLE ACT, ESPECIALLY GOOD FOR THE NEW JERSEY CIRCUIT:

Six Passaic cops, graceful dancers. Words by the National Security League, music by the American Legion, and ballet by Fred Marvin.

We are the strong right arm of the law,
Heavy of fist and square of jaw,
We carry a club for an ornament,
But we DO club a guy when he isn't a gent,

When he isn't a gent,
When he isn't a gent,
WE represent the government.

(They do arm calisthenics and swing clubs.)

We play little games, we officers do,
One's called "Bang" and the other is "Shoo."
Bang is played with a downward whack,
And shoo is played with a poke in the back,
A poke in the back,
A poke in the back,
You know what all work and no play did to Jack.

(They join hands, play ring-around-the-rosie and London-bridge-is-falling-down.)

Our pay is small, so you can't blame us,
If we don't protest or make a fuss
When somebody slips us a little dough—
A man has to live somehow, you know;
Be his station high,
Be his station low,
A man has to keep his Ford on the go.

(They do an Egyptian dance with much backward and forward extending of palms.)

We never use profanity,
Politeness is our vanity,
If we slug a fellow over the head,
It's only because he's a god-damned Red,
A god-damned Red,
A god-damned Red,
You can't imagine how well we're bred.

(They bow, tip their helmets, help each other across the street, smile, and pose courteously, but break off for a fierce.)

But we DO club a guy when he isn't a gent,
When he isn't a gent,
When he isn't a gent,
WE represent your government.

—ALKALI AL.

That's a Clubby Little Act, Al.

The Statue of Liberty will be fifty years old on February 22. With characteristic enterprise this department has arranged for the old gal to be interviewed on the occasion. Unfortunately she has been facing the ocean all these years and may have a distorted view of affairs. From time to time during these fifty years we have run across statements made in Miss Liberty's name which would indicate that she doesn't quite realize what's going on behind her back. On the other hand, her fixed position has saved her temper and these statements are pervaded by a sweet and wholesome optimism. In any event her views should prove interesting.

seen the things we've been sending out about Roscoe's foreign concessions, and what the state department is doing to make him rich? That story would beat the Sunny-side lease, if we could get the Senate to investigate it!" (To Be Continued.)

Get Your Union to Telegraph Congress Today!

WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA!
NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!

Don't Delay!

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of THE DAILY WORKER

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1927

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

The Aftermath of "The Jungle"

By FLOYD DELL

This is a chapter from a book on the life of Upton Sinclair, by Floyd Dell, which will be published on May 29th of this year.—ED.

IN 1905 there began to appear, in a socialist weekly, the Appeal to Reason, published in Girard, Kansas, a novel of the Chicago stockyards, by an almost altogether unknown writer: The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair. I can remember, as a boy of eighteen, reading in my Appeal that first chapter describing the wedding party of Jurgis and Ona, and my delight in the rich, full-blooded humanity of that scene. It was the happy prelude to what was to be, as week after week the story unrolled itself, a tragic panorama of working-class life, true, terrible, and magnificent.

The story was simple enough; it related the fortunes of a group of immigrants who lived and worked in the stockyards district—their struggle to get ahead, to own a home, to bring up their children decently, while all the time they are brutally exploited, preyed upon, robbed, outraged, by the unscrupulous forces which find in their poverty and ignorance and helplessness more opportunities for enrichment. The group is crushed, one by one, in the struggle; old men are thrown on the scrap-heap to starve, the women are drawn into prostitution to keep body and soul together, the children die; Jurgis himself goes to prison for smashing the face of a brutal boss, and when he comes out his little world had been destroyed as if by an earthquake—and he is left to wander, getting wisdom as he wanders, and coming at last to believe in a socialist reconstruction of this hideous world. At every point the story is enriched by the most vivid and relentless realistic detail; one is immersed in the filth and stench and cruelty of the stockyards, and one feels the sublime human aspirations which even there burn unquenchably in humble hearts.

For a while the knowledge that a great new novelist had appeared in America was almost confined to the readers of that socialist weekly—no small audience, however, for the "Appeal army" of enthusiastic subscription-getters had drummed up half a million readers for that publication. The first public, therefore, of this astonishing novel, was of farmers resting in stocking feet beside the stove of winter evenings, and of discontented workmen in a thousand cities and towns—an audience which, whether rural or urban, understood the truths of human suffering which it so vividly portrayed. That was its first success—its recognition and acclaim by a proletarian audience. Then came recognition by fellow-writers, who heard of this strange and powerful novel being published in a socialist weekly, and sent for back numbers. David Graham Phillips wrote to the author: "I never expected to read a serial. I am reading 'The Jungle' and I should be afraid to trust myself to tell how it affects me. It is a great work. I have a feeling that you yourself will be dazed some day by the excitement about it. It is impossible that such a power should not be felt. It is so simple, so true, so tragic, and so human. It is so eloquent, and yet so exact." And, of course, Jack London, his comrade in the socialist movement, did not fail to acclaim this achievement. "The Uncle Tom's Cabin of wage slavery," he called it; and with that legend on the jacket and in the advertisements it was brought before the general American public in book form in 1906. It was an immediate and enormous success. It became a "best-seller" in America, England and the British colonies. It was translated into seventeen languages, and the world became aware that industrial America in its toil, its misery and its hope had found a voice.

2.

But the literary sensation in America had already become secondary to the shock of its readers in learning of the conditions under which their meats were prepared in Packingtown, not as affecting the workers but as affecting their own health—for the story dealt incidentally with the use of condemned meat. The author later remarked that he had aimed at the public's heart and by accident had hit it in the stomach. His deepest concern had been with the fate of the workers, and he realized with bitterness that he had become a celebrity not because the public cared anything about the workers but because it did not want to eat diseased meat.

The public was more or less prepared for such charges against the packers, on account of the "embalmed beef" scandal during the Spanish-American war. President Roosevelt, responding to a widespread popular demand, sent a commission to Chicago to make an investigation of conditions in

Packingtown. This commission was assisted, at Mr. Sinclair's expense, by Ella Reeves Bloor, who had been familiar with conditions there and had helped him in his seven weeks' investigation preliminary to the writing of the novel; and the researches of this commission appear to have confirmed the chief charges made in the book.

The young novelist accepted, as a socialist, the opportunity which this situation provided for agitation. But the packers, and large business interests in general, were aroused, and all their power and influence was used to keep this agitation from reaching the public, and to represent the young agitator as an irresponsible sensation-monger. He set up a publicity bureau, worked twenty hours a day, wrote articles, sent telegrams, and gave interviews to roomfuls of reporters; but so thoroughly had the newspapers been mobilized by the business interests as a medium of defense that the publicity he actually achieved for the workers' cause



DUTCH INDIES RISES.

Dutch Indian Capitalist: "Police! Soldiers! Help! Help!"
—De Notenkraker, Amsterdam.

was slight; and on the other hand, his own reputation, in genteel literary and critical circles, and among the public at large, was seriously damaged. In the course of these efforts, President Roosevelt said to him: "Mr. Sinclair, I have been in public life longer than you, and I will give you this bit of advice; if you pay any attention to what the newspapers say about you, you will have an unhappy time." He might have taken this as a warning that his temperament was not suited to public life, for he could not get used to being lied about in the newspapers; but he persisted in his efforts, and he did have a very "unhappy time."

Nothing in particular was done about the workers' conditions. Even the president's meat-inspection law, as finally passed, had, in the opinion of those behind it, had all its teeth drawn first. Sinclair continued his attempt to agitate the question, but the public had been reassured, and the effort was futile. In The Brass Check, where the complete story of this period is told vividly, he says: "I look back upon this campaign, to which I gave three years of brain and soul sweat, and ask what I really accomplished." He had taken, he says, a few million dollars away from the Chicago packers, "giving them to the Junkers of East Prussia, and to the Paris bankers who were backing enterprises to pack meat in the Argentine." He had added a hundred thousand readers to the circulation of a popular magazine, which speedily repudiated its early muck-raking habits and became a defender of big business. And he has made a fortune for his publishers, who immediately became conserva-

tive and devoted their profits from "The Jungle" to promote a kind of writing hostile to everything in which he believed.

3.

"The Jungle" was in fact the climax of a literary movement in America which had aroused the fear and anger of large business interests. The great middle-class reform movement, marked in the political field by the careers of Bryan, Roosevelt and the earlier Wilson, had produced an audience sympathetic to the telling of unpleasant truths about American political and business conditions. In the magazine field this was called "muck-raking"; there were sensational revelations of the inside workings of Wall street by Tom Lawson, of municipal corruption by Lincoln Steffens, of Standard Oil history by Ida M. Tarbell, of Beef Trust finance by Ray Stannard Baker. In the fictional field there was a corresponding literature, written by such men as Robert Herrick, Frank Norris and David Graham Phillips. This literature had its social revolutionary fringe; Jack London was an avowed revolutionist, and such socialist critics of society as W. J. Ghent, John Spargo, Robert Hunter, Charles Edward Russell and William English Walling, had a wide hearing. A professor named Thorstein Veblen had written a devastating book called "The Theory of the Leisure Class," and phrases from it had passed into general intellectual currency. These conditions were sufficiently alarming, in a country where every year, in one great industry or another, there was a bitter struggle between employers and men, in which bullets were the decisive factor. And now a young man, by writing a book, had put a great industry on the defensive before the whole public. It was necessary to tighten the grip of business upon the intellectual world. The newspapers were already well in hand; but there was a group of free magazines which were making money out of "muck-raking"—the very center of the intellectual rebellion. Big business struck at this group of free magazines, effectively, through the medium of advertising. The magazine policies were changed. Writers were called off from investigations of industrial conditions. An immense campaign of optimism was begun, and a cheerful outlook upon American industrial conditions was preached and made synonymous with patriotism. The writers for the most part changed with the times, and adapted their views to the new editorial demand; the others were silenced or discouraged. A few prominent radical journalists, unable to tell the truth any longer in the magazines, bought one of their own; but they, too, presently succumbed to the spirit of the times. Sinclair quotes, in "The Brass Check," the titles of some representative articles from a recent issue of that once-daring magazine: "How We Decide When To Raise a Man's Salary," "The Comic Side of Trouble," "Interesting People: A Wonderful Young Private Secretary," "From Prize-Fighter To Parson."

The public, deprived of the intellectual stimulant of unpleasant truth before it had quite got used to it, was easily trained in more cheerful tastes. Those writers who sought to revive the art of muck-raking found themselves with an indifferent audience. "People aren't interested in that sort of thing any more." While as for fiction, the old genteel tradition reasserted itself, the standard of non-controversiality became identical with the standard of decency, and any author who dared to violate this standard ran the risk of finding himself removed in critical esteem beyond the pale of literary respectability.

The measure of the wrath of the masters of America and the docility of its intellectual class during this period may be taken from the Gorky incident, which happened in the spring of 1906, coincident with the Jungle agitation. The great Russian novelist, Maxim Gorky, had come to America to raise funds for the cause of Russian freedom—a cause long since made popular among even the respectable American intelligentsia by the writings of the American journalist, George Kennan. A great welcome was prepared for him. But it happened that two radical union leaders, Moyer and Haywood, were on trial for their lives in a western state in the course of an industrial war between the miners and the coal barons. Their cause had been espoused by the socialists, who now asked Gorky to sign a telegram of sympathy to Moyer and Haywood. He did so. A White House reception to Gorky was immediately canceled. And then

(Continued on page 7)

At A Traitor's Grave

By FRED HARRIS

IT was, while traveling by train from Munich towards Heidelberg, that I met him. He was a big, stout man of about 40 years, humorous and jovial, smoking one cigar after another; as typical a German as ever I would find. His official position was that of a town clerk in a small Westphalian hamlet. He was now on his vacation, enjoying every moment and place.

"So you are also going to Heidelberg," he said, beckoning toward me; "well, you'll have to come with me to the cemetery, to visit the grave of Ebert."

I replied, that I hoped to find more interesting places than a graveyard, but I soon realized that my companion was in earnest, and that his piety was genuine.

"I don't know," he reflected, "what you people in America thought of Ebert, but here in Germany you will hardly find a single one who has not a good word for his memory."

This, I already had found to be the truth, whenever I spoke to big business men, who, though violent in their denunciation against the social-democrats, had yet a word of praise for the dead president.

The reason for this is obvious, and shows the true position of the social democratic party of Germany. Ebert, together with his political henchmen, broke the revolution of 1918, and in doing so, restored order, and perpetuated capitalism, private property and wage slavery. That this restoration brought the most painful agony to the Germany economic system, was responsible for the terrible inflation period, (which is even today remembered more dreadfully by the Germans than the 4 year's war) and, as a consequence of this virtual bankruptcy, imposed upon the country the Dawes Plan, which actually reduced Germany to an inter-allied colony, all these factors are of little concern. The main thing to the Germany business man is that Ebert proved himself a loyal servant of capitalism, and strangled the workers' revolution.

Heidelberg was the birthplace of Ebert, and nursed his first political aspiration; and Heidelberg it was, that claimed his dead body, to place it in its graveyard; possibly the most beautifully laid out cemetery which I had yet seen.

It may, however, be doubted, whether Heidelberg's claim for the dead man's body was motivated mainly by piety, and if there were not more ulterior reasons for this. For it can not be denied, not even by a native of that fair city, that the dead president's grave is stimulating the tourist trade, and if, per chance, the train, which is carrying the visitor to the famous city on the Neckar, is over-crowded, compelling him to stand up while en route, then it becomes a matter of speculation, whether the acquisition of Ebert's earthly remnant was not a good piece of strategy for Heidelberg's virtuous citizens. To be sure, Heidelberg's cemetery is renowned as being feudal and fashionable, and from the angle of a real estate man such advantages should be paid for in hard cash; yet on the whole prospects are good, and many a piece of money is made by showing the visitor the place where "the first German president is resting."

On the next morning after my arrival in Heidelberg, my babbitt friend from Westphalia tucked me by my sleeve, told me that he was now going "up there," and beckoned me to follow. After passing through some of the most antiquated streets and viewing some very picturesque scenes, we arrived at our destination.

Be it said here that, if the promise of "pie in the sky" is somewhat elusive and cannot be definitely proven, the gratitude of the capitalist, in rewarding his deceased friends, is nevertheless tangible. As proof of this, I wish to state, that, if the choice for his grave had been left to the living Ebert, he could not have selected a more beautiful spot than the one which was so generously given to him by his capitalistic friends.

Laying at the top of a hillside, and overlooking the magnificent Neckar valley, amid beautiful flowers and shady trees, in a peaceful quietness, having for his company feudal lords and dukes, Ebert's grave will overawe any follower of hero-worship. The immense size of the solid block of marble (about 300 cubic feet) will indicate to any one, without being told, that some renowned hero, king, prince or president, has been laid to rest here. A very appropriate inscription, with gold letters, reads: "Das Wohl meines Volkes war mein Ziel." (The welfare of my people was my aim). This in spite of the fact that Ebert was as vacillating as a Calvin Coolidge.

THE CALL

By ADOLF WOLFF

Hey! you poets,
Come down here, I say!
Mt. Parnassus's no place
For poets of today.
It's time you clawed out
Of your ivory towers.
Time you stopped gathering
Moonbeams and flowers.

Oh come down to earth!
And mix with the mob.
There's waiting for you
A he-poet's job.
There's gold in the ore
Of every day life.
The gold of true song
In labor's keen strife.

And please leave behind
Your old golden lyre.
A much newer instrument
You will require.
A bugle, a trumpet,
Whose clear blast will call
The workers to rally
Till all Bastilles fall.

He is no true poet
Whose soul is not thrilled
By the war of the classes;
Whose heart is not filled
With visions of triumph,
Of right over wrong.
Who doesn't make this subject
The stuff of his song.

I gazed at the artificial presumptuousness of the whole arrangement, and, in retrospect, reviewed the political career of Ebert and its effect on the country. His very rise to a world figure is definitely connected with the revolution of 1918, and its betrayal; the massacre and persecution of thousands of Spartacists and Communists, the assassination of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg; the reign of terror of Noske, Ebert's chief of police; the Weimar constitution and its compromise with capitalism. The result of this betrayal of labor is the present misery of Germany. It is an outstanding specter to anyone who visits that country.

While the former kaiser lives in luxury and splendor, from two to three millions of German workers are unemployed. One and a half million of them receive a dole of MK. 1.72 a day. (42c) while the other million of workers can not qualify to meet the necessary conditions upon which relief is paid, thus they are getting no support at all. Those that are working, like the textile workers in Chemnitz, earn a pittance of 50 pfennig an hour. (about 12c). Due to such starvation wages, and the inability to get work, the increasing number of suicides is alarming.

The weakness of the political regime of Ebert and the social democrats gave cause to innumerable political and military intrigues, especially in the south German states, where the republic has been reduced to impotency. So, for instance, was I told by a Bavarian, in Munich, that the official status of his country is that of a "royal republic." He was also proud of the fact, that the king had not deserted yet; and "always comes to the city when some festival or royal demonstration requires the presence of a king." Munich itself, boasts yet of its royal institutions, the various university departments, art galleries, castles and clubs still bear the prefix of "Royal." In Berlin, political intrigues were responsible for the defeat of the property expropriation measure, which was aimed at the former rulers, the majority of the social democrats voting for a venous compromise.

Such political oscillation could not result in anything but discredit for Ebert and his party, and ended in the election of a monarchical field-marshal to the presidency.

While such thoughts were passing in my mind, I viewed the comedy which was being staged, at the grave of the man most responsible for such conditions. Even fate had its little joke, for it so happens that in the rear of the grave, some "christian dignitary" found his resting place. In reverence to his "highness" an enormous statue of the "mother of god" some 15 feet in height, with outspread arms and wings was stationed there, no doubt, to protect the dead man's soul. Her profile is facing towards Ebert's grave. Thus he, who, though a yellow socialist, was at least an atheist, is now in the immediate neighborhood of the most orthodox symbol of the christian church.

The farce continued. A group of some 100 people, a "Gesangverein" from some other town, has now arrived, and is forming a circle around the grave. Absolute silence. The conductor gives his directions, and then the singing starts. Hymns in honor of the dead hero. Everybody stands motionless, hat in hand, in pious reverence.

The show is nearing its end. The singing has stopped. As a final act, the republican patriots march around the grave, no doubt, saying the prayer of capitalism, which is R. I. T. (Rest in peace, for the dead ones—rent, interest, profit, to the living).

Aimee the Agent

By CYRIL FITZREYNOLDS

AS an agent of the meek and lowly Nazarene Aimee McPherson is a doubtful success. But as the impresario of a religious circus she has King Ben of the House of David tearing his chin foliage.

Aimee uses Jesus as a bear-hunter uses a baited trap. While the sinners or the suckers are getting tickled by the evangelist's gentle trap Aimee applies pressure to their funny bones as her nimble fingers go through their pockets.

Jesus died on a cross between two thieves, a poor man. Yet more thieves have grown fat under his auspices than there are hairs on a mountain goat's hide.

Some of those thieves are organized into trusts, like the catholics, the methodists and the anglicans. Others are independent, like "Billy" Sunday, King Ben and Aimee. They fight the trusts to bring in the spiritually ill, just as the health quacks attack the "medical trust" to attract the physically crippled whose mental garrets are devoid of intellectual furniture.

The catholic church peddles indulgences, enough splinters from the "sacred cross" to stock a lumberyard, saintly shinbones and occasionally vials of the "blood of the lamb." But they do this with pomp and show. The customer gets something for his money.

"Billy" Sunday hired his own troupe, his claqueurs and most of his penitents. Only the audience was unhired. They paid the bills. "Billy" threw a good

fit, swatted the devil, drank jug-fulls of water and in general gave a fair return for the admission fee.

"Billy" was male and made his main appeal to the female. Aimee is female and her drive is on, and for the male, body, soul and wallet.

To encourage masculine hopes Aimee had herself kidnaped, suspected of having an affair with a radio-operator and became a national figure. She employed an army of "skinners" to collect from those who did not care who fought the devil or how he was fought. She won and so did the devil. He is immortal and should worry. He has a steady job and if he does not get enough publicity to feed his ego he must be an opera star.

Aimee was indicted by a grand jury in Los Angeles for doing something or other to the majesty of the state. She attributed the grand jury's action to the devil and got so much money out of the population on the strength of the charge that the real estate operators used their influence to have the charges quashed lest all the dough available for the purchase of earthquakes might be diverted into Aimee's pockets.

Having skimmed the cream of Los Angeles Aimee wended her way east wrapped in a fur coat that would make the Empress of Japan look like a recruiting agent for the Volunteers of America. She harangued thousands of people in wicked Chicago and three hundred of these became converts to the "Four Square Gospel" very likely for a consideration of one square meal. The rest of the

audience saw Aimee and perhaps thought she was good. We recollect that Chicago gave a handsome reception to Coue whose formula for all disease was: "Every day, in every way, I am getting better and better." Coue must have forgotten his own formula. He was better until he got worse and died.

Those who patronize Aimee's show, to get an eye-full could spend their money for a less worthy purpose. But those who contribute with the expectation that Jesus will get a percentage of it might as well invest it in Florida real estate.

Construction Gang

Short squat men standing in ditches
Peeping out at silk-stockinged stenographers
Hurrying from work.
Work, Ha!
Here's work!
Eight long hours in a filthy stinking hole.
Eight long hours of bend, dig, pitch.
Bend, dig, pitch
"Till your body aches
And your tired brain burns in your head
Like a shot of home-made booze
And you laugh—
Laugh a long rebellious laugh
At silk-stockinged stenographers
Hurrying from work.

MAX GELTMAN.

Cotton Slaves in the South

By NORMAN SILBER

THE Department of Agriculture publishes a list of food values. From that list you will find that the cheapest food on which life may be sustained is corn meal and bacon. That is exactly what the cotton slave in the south eats—home grown corn, ground in a small, filthy neighborhood mill and the cheapest imaginable bacon—fat back, butts meat or belly. This constitutes his food day in and day out, summer and winter, week days, Sundays and Christmas.

The U. S. Census Bureau discloses the fact that over fifty per cent of the farmers haven't a cow. They sometimes raise chickens on a farm, but that delicacy is for sale and not to be eaten. Likewise eggs are never eaten on the majority of farms. The only variety the farmers have from the universal diet of fat bacon and corn bread is the occasional addition of collard leaves, field beans or sweet potatoes.

The art of cooking did not progress to any extent on the southern farms. The only cooking utensil known is the frying pan. Corn bread is merely a dough made of corn meal, water and lard warmed in a fry pan. The center of the corn bread is raw. The fat bacon is not cut into strips but is merely warmed in a fry pan. When field peas or collard leaves are prepared for the table, they are also warmed in a fry pan together with the bacon. Sweet potatoes are baked on the hearth of an open fireplace.

What neither the Department of Agriculture nor the Census Bureau publish, however, is the low wage scale which prevails in the cotton belt. Labor is hired by the year and a whole family is hired at the time. The usual rate for a family is \$300 a year. Since this sum is paid in the form of credit extended in a commissary or general store, and since these lien stores are well noted for their long profits, the cash equivalent would be nearer \$200.

This sum must be sufficient for food, clothes, furniture, medicine and everything except living quarters, which is furnished by the owner.

The house is a dilapidated shack containing two rooms. In some localities tenant houses are built with mud chimneys. These chimneys are forever falling in and setting the houses on fire, but it is very easy to extinguish a fire when it starts and it only takes a day to repair a fallen mud chimney.

WAR!

We must have war. Down with the sniggeries!
Let hatred wake, and murder walk the land.
The Moscow dogs must go! Say what you please,
Our standard Oil we'll safeguard with the brand.

Up with the flags and let the boy-scouts drill;
Call out the citizens and beat the drum;
Put Old Abe's picture on the screen, and thrill
The patriotic hearts of all the dumb.

On to Berlin! Excuse me, Mexico!
Wipe out the yeller heathen—cursed race!
Conscript the husky morons—let us go—
You bet we'll keep "Ma Kellogg" in his place.

Slay, tar and feather, lynch and jail the reds,
Burn, beat, and murder all the pacifists,
Behind bars with the workers, break their heads,
—We'll make a dozen fortunes out of this!

Goose-step the willing heroes to the fray,
(We ought to lose a million dubs or more),
Down with the Tools of Moscow! Candy? Say,
On to the front! we must—we must have war!
—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

Windows and doors are hand-made. The floor is made of rough boards with large cracks between them. The walls are also made of rough boards and also contain cracks through which the wind enters.

There is no ceiling and the roof is made of shingles through which the stars shine. When it rains, the shingles swell rapidly and the rain enters only through the larger cracks. No pretense of paint or whitewash is in evidence and there is nothing by way of decoration or ornament except that the walls are covered with old calendars, circus posters and other picture advertisements. The family portraits hang on the walls, of course.

No attempt is made to keep the house or yard tidy. Everything wallows in filth. Very often the outhouse is adjacent to the well and since the well is deeper it takes only a few seconds for the filthy seepage to reach the drinking water. Malaria fever is the pet complaint and a farmer spends one-third of his life in bed. Doctors are scarce and money with which to pay them still more so. Faith is pinned to one of the numerous brands of patent medicines with which the country abounds.

The social life of these farmers is zero. They never go to church. They do not take any active part in politics and show no interest in any events. Their main topics of conversation are hunting, fishing, circulated rumors concerning shooting scrapes and hard times. Their deplorable plight they lay at the door of progress which brings the automobile, the good roads, and a disbelief in god.

I am afraid that the peasantry in the south will be harder to organize than were the peasants of Russia. Certainly, they are just as illiterate and their physical courage is not very substantial. Even the ku klux klan found it hard to reach them with their propaganda, because they are tired and disinterested—in everything.

Horrors of Prison Life in Poland

Report of the I. C. W. P. A. Delegation to Poland to Investigate Into the Conditions of the Political Prisoners.

ON the initiative of the International Class War Prisoners Aid (British section of the International Red Aid) a delegation of British Members of Parliament visited Poland in the end of November, 1926, in order to investigate into the conditions of the political prisoners. The delegation consisted of J. Beckett, M. P., and A. Shepherd, M. P. Mrs. Horrabin was secretary to the delegation. It reported to a meeting of pressmen on Friday, December 17th, 1926.

Mr. J. Beckett, M. P.: Ladies and gentlemen, whilst in Poland, we have been trying to find out the truth of the various allegations of political persecution there. We arrived back last Wednesday morning and felt that it would be desirable to get some of the things we wanted to say, into press as soon as possible. We have not yet had time to prepare any detailed statement that could be circulated, but will just give, on behalf of the three of us, a short statement on the more important things we have to say about Poland, and then there can be questions which we shall be glad to answer in order to bring out anything that we might have missed.

Large Numbers Protested.

In 1922, conditions were so bad that a very large number of French writers, professors, doctors, and professional people generally, issued their protest to the Polish government about the conditions of the prisons and treatment of political prisoners. This protest caused a very great scandal, and as a result the Polish Parliament set up an Investigation Committee of representatives of various parties, and a radical deputy, named M. Thugutt, was the chairman. This committee was granted complete facilities for its work and carried on, for two years after which it presented its report. On the report being issued, it was found that all represented parties were very strongly unanimous against the conditions in the prisons.

The report is too lengthy to quote just now, but the report has been practically confirmed by various authorities, although sometimes the allegations against the Polish government are made in moderate language. This Committee of Investigation made 10 recommendations as to the methods that should be used to ensure the necessary safeguards being given to citizens against arrest and to the press against suppression, and to all against unfair treatment generally. When approached on the matter, the answer of the government was: "Yes, we know things were bad when that Committee reported, but they are quite all right now."

One of the first things we felt it would be useful to do, was to interview Mr. Thugutt and get his opinions. Mr. Thugutt is not influenced by any party. We saw him in the Polish Parliament (known as the "Sejm") on 10th December. He told us that conditions were little, if any, different from when the report was issued. Not one of the 10 recommendations has been carried out, and although it was hoped that the new government would have

given a political amnesty and improved conditions, in his opinion there had been no improvement or reform of any kind.

International Figure.

These things were further born out by an open letter which was issued in September, 1926, by Madam Sempolovska, and addressed to Marshal Pilsudski. Madam Sempolovska is a well-known international figure in prison reform circles. She belongs to no party and is a sort of semi-official person, entrusted by the government with the task of carrying out the transfer of prisoners between Poland and Russia, and therefore she has certain limited facilities. She has worked among political prisoners for 31 years, and in her open letter she points out that she therefore considers that she has not only the right, but the duty to say publicly what she thinks on this question of the conditions

of the prisoners which she considers are in a serious and sad state. She reminds Pilsudski of the service she rendered him when he was in Russian prisons years ago under the Czarist regime for being a rebel against Czarism. She gives some startling facts. We interviewed her both at the beginning and at the end of our visit. The facts we are going to give you are from our own personal observation, mostly confirmed by her, and largely also, by Mr. Thugutt.

Letters To Pilsudski.

Mrs. Horrabin: When the Czarist regime existed in Russia, Madam Sempolovska rendered aid to Pilsudski and various Polish patriots who were imprisoned, and on the strength of her work she wrote this open letter calling upon Pilsudski to help the political prisoners. In this letter she stresses the need for a political amnesty.

THE CHURCH

Whether in Jerusalem two thousand years ago or in Mexico today, the Church has always been the enemy of progress, the foe of freedom, the strangler of truth. Now, as of old, its God drives Man out of Eden, lest, having eaten of the Fruit of the Tree of Knowledge, he also eat of the Fruit of the Tree of Life. The "light" of the Church is darkness and, wherever it has had the power, "How great has been the darkness thereof."—Covami.

The Church gets up at midnight when the Race in sleep is thrall'd,
And, ere the slumbers waken, it the way to life has walled;
Illuming facts are taken from accusing history's page,
And love's torch-bearers murdered by the priesthoods in their rage.

The Church fights never fairly, never on the open plain,
But tigerlike and stealthily, with gibbet, dirk and chain;
Up thru the gloom of ignorance, unseen, unheard, felt-shod,
It creeps upon its victim, and strikes "in the name of God."

The Church will swear allegiance unto any cause that lives,
Teach anything, preach anything, serve any cause that gives;
Will, for a price, robe right in sackcloth, wrong in silk array,
Will crown a Constantine and cheer a Calvin on his way.

The Church spreads like a upas over heart and soul and mind,
Grows powerful and fattens as the Race grows lean and blind;
Forever and forever it is siding with the kings,
Is at the throat of Labor and is breaking Freedom's wings.

The Church still strives to rule us now as in the yesteryear,
To keep the Race on knee before the wizened God of Fear;
The Priest still serves the Slave Lord, and the Slave Lord serves the Priest,
And Truth is ever warring with the ever-hungry Beast.

Results of the Imperial Conference

By C. P. DUTT

THE British Empire is the huge territory seized and held by the tentacles of British capitalism stretched out over the whole surface of the globe. Over a quarter of the world, both in area and population, is within its grasp. A white population of a few million, a minute fraction of the whole, is attempting to monopolize for its exclusive benefit these vast stretches of country against the rest of the population of the world. The problems involved in the maintenance of this system have enormously augmented since the war. It was the object of the Imperial Conference to consider and settle these problems. For over a month, starting from October 20th, the white rulers of the empire were engaged in this task. What has been the outcome and what is its significance?

The general opinion, as expressed both in the imperialist and in the labor press of this country, has been that the main result of the conference consists in a further move towards independent status on the part of the white dominions. This view is radically wrong and indicates that even left wing labor representatives have fallen a victim to the clever camouflage by which British capitalism disguises its actions. The question of status of the dominions was not the central question of the conference, nor was the result of the conference in any way a recognition of their increasing independence.

A Secret Conference.

The first and foremost difficulty in eliminating the results of the conference lies in the secrecy and silence with which it surrounded itself. To judge of its results it is necessary to bear in mind both what is known to have been discussed, and what was actually reported of its proceedings, and what was not reported. Most of the real work was done in secret session, behind closed doors, and no report given. The empire rulers are becoming increasingly more afraid either to confess their failures or to reveal what they are engaged upon. As an indication of this it is sufficient to notice that three years ago the last conference made public half of the Lord Curzon report on foreign relations, this year nothing of Baldwin's report has been published.

Inter-Imperial Relations.

It is true that the Conference, as far as is known, most prominently concerned itself with, firstly, the constitutional questions of inter-imperial relations, and secondly, with greater significance but less publicity, with the problems of foreign relations.

The constitutional issues arising from the difference of interest taken between the white rulers of the centre and of the dominions form the most apparent obstacle to empire unity. The economic development of the dominions, the changes in the relative strengths of the chief imperialist powers resulting from the world war, and especially the relative decline in the strength of British imperialism, have caused the white dominions to demand an ever-increasing measure of freedom from central control. Both Mackenzie King, the Canadian Premier and General Hertzog, the South African Premier and Nationalist Leader, had been returned to power by parties representing nationalist or separatist tendencies which had decisively defeated the conservative or loyalist parties in their countries.

The "Free" Dominions.

The report on international relations published in full, appears to show that Great Britain has made great concessions. It declares "every self-governing member of the empire is now the master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no compulsion whatever."

A great deal is made by the decision that henceforth the governor-general represents the crown and is "not the representative or agent of His Majesty's Government."

The press, no doubt, obediently responsive to hints from above, proclaimed with all its force that the king was now the "Empire's only link." All were united in this view from the capitalist "Economist," which hailed the realization of "our long cherished ideal that the empire should depend on a state of mind and not on any set of formal institutions," to Lonsbury's weekly, which declared that the dominions were now republics in all but name, and the governor-generals relegated to the position of errand boys.

The Power of the Purse.

The whole thing is a trick and represents a clever diplomatic victory for Great Britain. The more realistic press of the United States has not failed to point out that Britain loses none of its power by creating the new empire status, while the French paper "Le Journal" crudely declares that the British Empire will still cling together while London holds the purse. In fact the domination of British capitalist power over the dominions has been strengthened and not weakened by the change. The crown is only the intangible and unattackable symbol of British capitalism. The governor-generals, as representatives of the crown, will receive all information, and have access to all secret documents. The part they will play will be the larger for being behind the scenes.

The use of the crown as a binding link over the dominions will no doubt be fully demonstrated in the next war. How far the representatives of British imperialism succeeded in actually tying the hands of the dominion leaders and committing them to support of Great Britain in the next war, it is not possible to say, for the vital discussions on foreign relations took place under an impenetrable cloak of secrecy, but it is possible that the chief endeavors were devoted to entangling the dominions rather than to demanding promises and declarations in black and white. The "Crown" link provides an incomparable weapon for this purpose. When the war comes, full use will be made of the "Entente" trick, and every effort will be made to stampede the dominions by insisting that they have been bound in honor, and that the only alternative is to secede from the empire.

The dominions object to being compelled to support the struggle of British capitalism for power in Europe. Their representatives came prepared to raise all sorts of awkward questions about the Locarno Pact. Nevertheless, astute British diplomacy here also seems to have been victorious. Though the dominions still may not sign the pact, they appear to have been argued out of their scruples against it. It may be that their attitude was determined by the knowledge that they were dependent on Britain for imperial defense, and naturally enough, therefore, with regard to foreign policy it was "frankly recognized that the major share of responsibility rests now and must for some time continue to rest" on the British government.

The Dominions and Defense.

Great Britain may have scored a victory as far as the question of supporting the Locarno policy goes. But on the much greater issue on which the endeavors of British capitalism have long been bent, viz., the task of persuading the dominions to shoulder part of the burden of imperial defense, there has been no progress. Payment towards the cost of armaments is the material expression of imperial



Wall Street: Looks as if Nicaraguans want Diaz as president.

solidarity, and for this the dominion representatives refused to lift a finger, at least in public. They were ready enough to welcome the Singapore base, the growth of imperial air forces, etc., but they politely regretted that they were not in a position to undertake financial responsibility. The clearest illustration of the dominions' outlook on this matter is seen in the figures of their payments per head of population for the upkeep of the navy. While the amount paid per head in Great Britain is £1 6s. 10d., Australia pays 13s. 2d. per head, New Zealand 8s., South Africa 1s. 9d., and Canada 13 cents. This gives a fairly true estimation of their relative valuations of the benefit of keeping within the British Empire.

It is Australia and New Zealand that especially feel the need of protection. They are in the fighting ground of the next war. Their six million inhabitants are doing their best to exclude the teeming millions of Asia from invading the vast areas that they so sparsely occupy. The recent visit of the American fleet to Australia met with an enthusiastic reception, much to the disgust of the British Navy League. The U. S. A. as much as hinted that Australia might reckon on her as a protector. It will be remembered, also, that, when the Labor government declared against going ahead with the Singapore base, Australian politicians hinted very broadly that in that case they would have to look elsewhere for protection. The need of the empire being so much greater than that of the other dominions, and their financial tie being so strong (the Australian public debt, practically all held in England, is over £1,000 millions for a population less than that of London), it is not surprising that at the Imperial Conference it was always Bruce,

the Australian Premier, that was put forward to defend British policy.

Great Britain and Empire Trade.

Yet even Bruce could not help raising the question of the economic stability of Great Britain, and his doubts were immediately echoed by all the others. Here the real fundamental economic problem of the empire was touched upon, but it could not be solved. All the attention, all the display was given to the superficial political questions, while the economic questions were practically ignored, with a tacit admission that nothing could be done about them.

Of course, for propaganda purposes it was proclaimed that economically also the British Empire is becoming closer knit together. It is reported with jubilation that the proportion of British trade with the empire has increased, but it is not pointed out that the absolute total has gone down, now that the dominion trade with Great Britain shows a diminished proportion both as regards exports and imports.

The dominion premiers emphasize too that they have in fact given increased preference to Great Britain. They do not mention that this preference is insignificant in comparison with the heavy all-round increases in the height of the tariff walls. As a matter of fact, the Balfour Committee in its survey of overseas markets, notes that the tariff rates imposed on British exports have increased within the empire by 66 2-3 per cent in the same period that the general tariff rate of foreign countries on British exports has decreased by 20 per cent.

These figures disclose at a glance the whole impossibility of welding the empire together by means of imperial preference. The subject was therefore quietly put on the shelf at the Conference in spite of the fact that it forms an indisputable part of the scheme of empire unity as contemplated by British imperialists. Such a scheme of imperial preference can only be based on the idea that Britain remains the workshop of the empire, while the other parts supply the raw material, and nothing will induce the dominions to consent to this.

Mond's Dream Shattered.

On this rock also foundered all the schemes of "nationalization" of imperial production, such as those prominently put forward by Sir Alfred Mond. In this connection it is striking to note the outburst of indignation in the whole Australian press that occurred during the visit of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation last September, when Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., naively asked why Australia should experiment with and establish secondary industries when such already existed in Great Britain. The time for Australia to be self-contained, he said, would come when its population was 106 millions and not six millions.

The Australian press points out, firstly, that restriction to primary production means unemployment and poverty, and secondly, that already more workers are employed in factories and secondary industries than in agriculture or mining. The farmers themselves depend more on the home market than on export. Thus the "Daily Standard" (22-9-26) says:—"Excluding wool we find that out of 520,670,000 units of production only 156,900,000 were sent abroad."

The conclusion is drawn that any possibility of immigration, of colonization, depends on the establishment of great secondary industries.

The Failure of the Emigration Policy.

The colossal failure of the Empire Migration schemes destroys the second main plank in empire coordination. The whole policy of holding the dominions as a monopoly for white men depends on being able to colonize them from Great Britain. Yet in Australia, for example, the increase of population since the war has been practically limited to the natural increase. Meanwhile the unemployment rate increases in all the dominions, all mass migration schemes came to nothing, and Great Britain is unable to supply the types that are able to be absorbed in the colonies.

The new empire policy of concentration on the crown colonies and mandated areas can only accentuate the dangers threatening the empire. It means further economic decline in Great Britain. It means intensified competition with the rival imperialists of the U. S. A., etc. Finally, it will inevitably give a part impetus to the movement for national liberation on the part of the exploited masses in the colonies. The subject populations grow in consciousness in proportion to the growth of capitalist exploitation.

The threats to the British Empire are growing and increasing. It is not enough, however, merely to speak of the inevitable decline of British imperialism. It is necessary to analyse the changes that are taking place in each of the dominions and their significance in the development of imperial relations in relation to the decline of British capitalism as a whole. It is necessary to show their importance for the struggle against the deceptions and illusions of social reformism, with its slogan of a Commonwealth of Nations, of socializing the empire and the impossibility of social revolution in Great Britain.

In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

CHINA still occupies the center of the world stage. All the imperialist powers stress their friendship for the nationalist movement but continue to send warships and troops to Shanghai and indicate a decided preference for a victory for the militarist brigands who have been peddling Chinese territory to the foreigners for decades and persecuting and plundering the Chinese masses. The newspapers have not yet arisen to the heights of fancy lying they bedeviled us with during the world war. But they are on their way, and if the powers start hostilities on Chinese soil we might as well be prepared for a deluge of falsehoods picturing the Cantonese as hordes of bloodthirsty savages hungry for white victims.

So far the pages of the capitalist press are open to a few faint squeaks from those who favor the Cantonese. All those who know the facts of the situation in China, privately admit that the Cantonese are bound to win. Even missionaries whose business it is to keep the masses supplied with fables, agree that the day of the militarists is gone by and that China, like Turkey, will cut the gordian knot of unequal treaties with the sword. The alleged victories won by the Sun Chuan Fangs and other reactionary generals are disproven between editions. The capitalist papers are ready to write a lurid headline flashing a Cantonese defeat on the slightest provocation, but whenever they fail to give you the approximate number of dead, wounded and captured you are justified in being a bit skeptical.

As the situation stands at the time of writing, the Cantonese are advancing on Shanghai. Between them and their objective are the forces of Sun Chuan Fang, an ally of Chang-Tso-Lin. In all probability the imperialists are supplying Sun with arms and money. But the militarists lack the mass support which the Cantonese have won as a result of their progressive appeal to the workers and thru knowledge of the fact that wherever they have succeeded in driving out the militarists they have immediately legalized the trade unions and peasants organizations. In the territories under the control of Chang-Tso-Lin and his allies the unions are outlawed.

The Cantonese have approximately two-thirds of China under their control. The main struggle is now taking place in the rich Yangtze valley, the industrial heart and the commercial centre of the country. Chang-Tso-Lin threatens to come down from the north with his mercenaries to aid his harassed ally Sun Chuan Fang, but General Feng is waiting on the side lines with a disciplined force of 50,000 men ready to make chop suey out of Chang's army if they get too far from home. Wu-I-Fu who was quite a big gun in Chinese affairs a few years ago, and the favorite tool of Great Britain, has spurned the attentions of Chang who would let bygones be bygones provided Wu got busy and started in to work. Wu vows that he would just as soon be robbed by anybody else as by Chang, who he trusts only a little more than he trusts the Cantonese.

Chang is nothing if not vitriolic. When he learned that Wu could not be wooed by sweet words he seized the weapon of sarcasm and proceeded to jab it into Wu's emotional ribs. He charged Wu with loafing on the job for several months while his friends were being roasted on the Cantonese spit. Wu was an ineffective, incompetent, played-out general, he said. Naturally this did not make Wu any more inclined to betake himself to a shady nook and pen sonnets to Chang's eyebrows. Indeed, he gave Chang to understand that any Manchurian soldiers that trotted over Wu territory would be liable to make it their last resting place. This is very good. Let us hope those two brigands will get real crazy and fight it out with bare knuckles until both win.

The Peking government has nothing left but a few ministers and a letterhead. The ministers are still allowed to be at large in the various capitals. Indeed, there is reason to believe that most of them are secretly in favor of the Nationalist Government. A Peking dispatch stated that the political element in that government favored the Cantonese but what can a government without soldiers do? Chang-Tso-Lin has the soldiers and tho he has no more legal right to determine the policy of the government than I have, swords are mightier than proclamations yet, and Chang has the swords. Still the Peking government has a few kicks left in it and with one of the last of these is ejected the British customs agent for refusing to perform his duty or accept instructions from the Peking government. The newspapers informed us that foreign ministers representing other imperialist powers including the United States protested against the Briton's dismissal, but later on we are informed in an official

communication from Washington that Minister MacMurray did not protest. It is almost impossible even for expert debunkers of the news that appears in the capitalist press to separate the false from the true.

Britain has not yet succeeded in securing what they call a concert of the powers against China, tho she has made a most inharmonious noise trying to make the world believe that she had. It is true that the United States has dispatched warships and troops and has given Admiral Williams carte blanche to do as he pleases in the crisis, nevertheless Washington is not blind to the possibility that her finance barons, concessionaires and traders may be able to get something out of the Chinese pot at Great Britain's expense.

The British government's policy shows that there is a conflict in the cabinet between the extreme conservatives represented by Churchill, Birkenhead and Joynson Hicks and the moderate Tories led by Chamberlain and Baldwin. The main difference between the two factions is, that the former would use Mussolini tactics while the latter prefer more subtle methods. Churchill seemed to think the Chinese could be frightened by a display of force. Chamberlain knew that force had the opposite effect. Churchill is aiming at the premiership and he is hunting around for an issue to ride into power on. Cablegrams from Moscow indicated a strong belief in that quarter that the British government would use the Chinese situation to break off relations with the Soviet Union. This would be more possible than a year ago in the opinion of the Tories because of the flopping over to the right of the so-called left leaders of the British Trade Union Congress.

In the preliminary debate on the Chinese situation, J. H. Thomas defended the government openly



President Green of A. F. of L. leading war on Communism. Puzzle: Find Green in this picture.

and brazenly. Ramsay MacDonald's speech was objectively a defense. He agreed with Chamberlain that the marines were going to China for police duty but feared that somebody would pull a trigger and start trouble. Stanley Baldwin in reply regretted that he could not send the London Metropolitan police instead. Even the liberal faker Lloyd George was more vigorous in his criticism of the government than MacDonald. Judging from the news dispatches at hand as these words are being written, the left wing of the Parliamentary Labor Party, such as it is, took the leadership of the opposition on this question out of the hands of MacDonald, and demanded that the Cantonese demands be granted by the government. This was of course refused. British warships are still ploughing the seas to China and a bloody war, that may develop into a world conflagration, is in the offing.

The British government rewarded the right wing leaders for their treachery to the miners in calling off the General Strike, by introducing a bill outlawing the general strike or any kind of a strike that the government may feel like branding political. While the right wing leaders may pretend to oppose this, they have no intention of doing so, as the existence of such a law will enable them to stop all demands for a general strike in the future with the reply that it is unconstitutional. However, a little thing like a law is a weak defense against the

demand for something when it is backed up by the collective might of millions of organized workers.

BENITO MUSSOLINI has blossomed forth as the champion press agent of the world. If he has time to do anything else besides grant interviews to American newspapermen and debutantes, where the time comes from is a miracle. Benito wanted to get into the Chinese scrimmage, for a price, of course. One of his organs declared that force is the only argument a Chinaman understands, unless money is available. The fascist sheet wants to know why the Cantonese have not been already cut to pieces if all the corruption money is used up. Perhaps the editor knows whereof he speaks. Italy sold herself to England in the early days of the world war and she has been peddling herself ever since to the highest bidder. Italy, under fascism, has become the most outstanding political prostitute among bankrupt nations. The Italian workers will need a huge pile of gas masks when cleaning up time arrives.

THE dispute between the United States government and Mexico is marking time. Talk of compromise is in the air. The Mexican government reports that the clerical revolts have been completely crushed. It is evident that the Calles administration feels strong enough to use the steam roller on the catholic church but it is doubtful if he is as willing to organize the workers and peasants for resistance to the oil, mining and land magnates. Most of the foreign concerns having oil, land and mining concessions in Mexico registered under the new decrees and evaded trouble. The big American oil companies held out. So far Calles has succeeded in staving off a decisive showdown with the United States thru the courts, which granted injunctions to the oil companies staying the government's threat of enforcing the confiscatory decrees. What will be the immediate outcome, time only can tell.

IN Nicaragua Admiral Latimer, Wall Street envoy, continues to follow in the wake of the liberal armies, declaring neutral territory every piece of land they chase the Diaz forces out of. Kellogg has notified Sacasa, the constitutional president, that he will never be recognized. In view of this attitude it is rather amusing to read that the state department is opposed to intimating that it would look with favor on Diaz's resignation lest such action might be construed as interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. Now, who said that "Nervous Nell" Kellogg is not clever?

WHETHER you feel relieved or not because the United States is as good as out of the world court, it is so. The senate reservations were not accepted in full by England and Borah, Reed, Johnson, Moses and other anti-courtiers are in great glee. Coolidge is mum as usual. The defeat of several pro-court senators in the last congressional elections cured him of his enthusiasm for the court. Having failed as usual to carry anything he proposes to victory, "Cal" made another bid for fame by launching another fake disarmament conference. A good time to pull it off, we admit, while the United States and England and all the other imperialist powers to a lesser extent, are crushing the weaker nations with naval and military force. Coolidge proposes a conference in Geneva with a view to reducing naval appropriations. His recent defeat by the big-navy crowd impelled him and his backers to try this tack.

London correspondents report that England does not object to seeing submarine construction paired down to a minimum because that is where France is strong, but England does not like the idea of reducing the number of light cruisers on her list since she claims her trade routes are the longest in the world and need protection. This is another farce and nothing will come of it except more hot air. This is the usual jockeying that continually takes place between the powers in the intervals of peace. There cannot be any hope of turning swords into pruning hooks as long as capitalism exists.

SHALL Coolidge run for another term? William Randolph Hearst, democrat, and Henry Ford, nothing in particular, think he should. Nicholas M. Butler, chief ballyhoo man of Columbia university thinks he should not. In fact "Nick" declares more or less emphatically that "Cal" will not run. Perhaps, and perhaps not. One thing is certain: The imperialists will run two candidates, on both old party tickets and both will be equally willing to serve big business here and abroad. The workers and farmers must organize their own party, a Labor Party, and stop wasting their time guessing what particular capitalist puppet succeeds in getting into the White House for four more years.

Disintegration in Belgian S. P.

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

THE powerful Belgian Socialist Party, which for its size can boast as large a collection of cabinet ministers as any Socialist Party in the world, is beginning to crack as its continued support of capitalist governments makes it more and more unpopular with the Belgian working class. Its leader, Emile Vandervelde, the revisionist, who long before the war had "discovered" that Marxism was "out of date" and who during the war and post-war period was his majesty's minister in various cabinets and even prime minister for a time, is at present part of a coalition government in which the capitalist parties have a majority of the ministers.

The Belgian masses, who for a long time followed Vandervelde blindly as a result of his promises that the working class of Belgium would get some definite advantages out of his participation in various cabinets, find their lot slowly worsening instead of getting better. Consequently, they are beginning to desert the Socialist Party and, at the same time, an opposition, or left wing movement, is growing up within that organization. The man who has succeeded in putting himself at the head of the opposition for the moment is De Brouckere, (an old time "orthodox Marxist" of the Kautskian school). He is playing the game of left leader to prevent the opposition movement from going too far to the left and his real attitude is revealed by the fact that he has been and still continues to be a delegate from Belgium to the League of Nations, and thus participates in the super-government of imperialism. Nevertheless, he sounded the warning at the special congress of the Belgian Labor Party in Brussels recently to the effect that further participation in the coalition government would result in the disintegration of the party. He declared that the party and the parliament, in which its deputies make up the largest single party bloc, had capitulated before the bankers who are the real masters of Belgium. He felt that all the Socialist Parties of Europe were standing at the crossroads, that if they continued on the path of cooperation with capitalist governments and coalition ministries, they would be completely swallowed up in the capitalist system and will have ceased to represent the interests of labor and its struggle for emancipation. "I have confidence in the triumph of Socialism," he ended, "and if you make

a mistake the torch will fall from your hands and others will raise it again."

But Vandervelde, the seasoned capitalist cabinet minister and real leader of the party, is not easily to be frightened by such warnings. Capitalism still requires his support to carry through the stabilization of the Belgian franc and the rationalization of Belgian industry at the expense of the Belgian working class. He boasted of the achievements of himself and his party in helping capitalism to survive the storm which it had raised among the masses through its policy of plunging the world into war. He boasted of the stabilization of the Belgian franc. He boasted that the participation of himself and his party had aided in the stabilization of capitalism, which in simpler English means that he had made capitalism more secure. He declared that he was not only afraid of a government more to the right of the present one, but also of a government more to the left! Either of these would endanger stabilization. He was supported by the



Mussolini—"The attempted assassination is due at 12:50 prompt. What shall I wear for it?"
—Simplicissimus, Munich

yellow trade union leaders and the conference finally authorized the executive to draft a legislative program on the basis of further participation in the capitalist government by socialist ministers, this program to go to a referendum.

In the meanwhile, the opposition within the Belgian Labor Party grows and the support of the Communist Party by the working masses grows also. The Belgian Communist Party, which since its inception has been very small, and, thanks to the continued belief of the masses in the leadership of Vandervelde and the Belgian Labor Party, was till recently comparatively without great mass influence, has been growing very rapidly. The repeated failure of the socialists in the Vandervelde coalition government to fight for the most elementary interests of the masses, the complete capitulation of the Poullet-Vandervelde coalition cabinet before the attacks of high finance, the formation of a bankers' government with the support and participation of the social-democratic leaders, the abandonment of a proposed capital levy on the rich and the substitute of a 50 per cent increase in the taxes hitting the masses, the recognition of the American debt, the handing over of the government-owned railroads to a private company—such is the kind of socialism that the Vandervelde coalition policy has given to the Belgian workers.

In October 1926, the Communists participated for the first time in municipal elections (municipal elections are held in Belgium every six years). The party, which is numerically and financially weak, was able to put forth candidates in only 63 municipalities, which municipalities embrace only 28 per cent of the total electorate. The party has only about a thousand members, but it got 70,000 votes and succeeded in electing 26 candidates. In the big industrial cities, the Communist vote varied between 25 and 30 per cent of the social-democratic vote, running in one case as high as 61 per cent. This represents a tremendous advance for the Communists. The Socialist Party during the period in which it acted as the savior of capitalism degenerated so far that it is even incapable of making the about-face that de Brouckere proposes in order to save some shreds of its reputation. The Belgian Labor Party, one of the oldest and best organized reformist parties in Europe is decaying. The future belongs to the Communist Party of Belgium.

The Aftermath of "The Jungle"

(Continued from page 1)

the American papers, at the instance of the Czarist embassy, began to denounce Gorky, on the pretext that he had "insulted" the American people by bringing with him as his wife a woman to whom he was not married. It was known to those who made the charge that Russian revolutionists married without the churchly processes which alone were "legal" in Russia, and that Madame Andreieva was his wife according to the revolutionary code; they had known that all along, and had not made use of the fact. Now they unloosed upon him the furies of a hypocritical moralistic journalism. He was hounded out of New York hotels, denounced in every pulpit and newspaper in the country; his mission was destroyed. And the American men of letters who had been proud to be invited to dine with this Russian giant, were afraid to brave that storm; one and all, the respectable writers turned tail and fled, not daring to call their souls their own—a black day in the calendar of American letters. Great reputations fell that day, Mark Twain's among them, in the minds of boys and girls, now grown up, who saw that humiliating and cowardly action with the clear eyes of youth and were ashamed for their country. If American literature is now less timid about sex, that young indignation may have something to do with it. But those boys and girls did not know why America and American men of letters had suddenly become so prudish: they did not know that Maxim Gorky's influence had been destroyed in that sudden journalistic whirlwind, not because of the lack of churchly blessings upon his union with Madame Andreieva, but because he had rashly intruded into an American economic struggle on the unfashionable side. He, and the writers of America, must be taught a lesson, and made to realize who was running this country and what happened to anybody who tried to interfere with them.

The stage of Upton Sinclair's literary career, immediately ensuing upon his immense celebrity as author of *The Jungle*, falls within this period when "muck-raking" was being outlawed and editors and writers taught a lesson by those in control of American business. He was one of the few who dared to brave this Thermidorian reaction, and he was chief of those to suffer from it. It is his temerity which explains the fact that his reputation in America as a novelist fell during that period to zero, or lower. He missed, by remaining a "muck-raker," his chance of regaining literary respectability. His next novel, *The Metropolis*, published in 1907, was an attack on New York society; and *The Money-changers*, published in 1908, was an exposé of Wall Street. Nor is this explanation to be discounted by the fact that *The Metropolis* and *The Money-changers* were not very good novels.

The point is worth laboring. Novels far inferior

to these two would, in that period, have maintained Upton Sinclair in American critical esteem, if they had been of a different tendency; not to realize that is to be ignorant of American criticism and its fashions. It was the fashion to sneer at Upton Sinclair, and to accept the yellow-journal pictures of him, in which he was represented as a mere sensation-monger and a fool to boot.

George Brandes, generally accounted the world's greatest modern critic, was astonished at this American neglect of one of its greatest writers; on visiting this country in 1914, he took pains to say to the reporters who met him at the steamer that there were three American novelists whom he found worth reading, one of these being Upton Sinclair. The statement, as it generally appeared in the press, referred only to Frank Norris and Jack London, omitting Upton Sinclair's name altogether. Doubtless it was naively regarded as incredible that anyone should really take this disreputable "muck-raker" seriously. . . . And it was not until a new rebellious literature and criticism emerged after the war, under the leadership of Sinclair Lewis and H. L. Mencken, that Upton Sinclair was again mentioned among American writers by any reputable native critic, who was not a Socialist.

HELP WANTED

THE New Magazine is as hungry for short stories of approximately twelve hundred words, as an evangelist is for a wealthy sinner. The proletarian woods are full of writers who can draw a word picture of things that happen around them. Poetry is welcome though, to paraphrase a heavenly invitation, many may come but not all will be chosen. Cartoonists are the salt of the earth, without them our press would look like a file of the Weekly People. In addition to the decorative value of a cartoon there is more propaganda condensed in a good drawing than in several hundred phrases.

Since The New Magazine is not in a position to pay, for anything except the printing of it, and since we are so under-staffed that our week is one long day, we urge our contributors who may not receive even a letter of thanks for their pains that the victim who is charged with the responsibility of getting out The New Magazine has so much other work to do on The

DAILY WORKER that picking letters out of a typewriter, after writing heads, editorials and trying to find out what is happening in half a dozen world capitals is cruel and unusual punishment. Letters written in such a physical condition might drive the recipient to reading the New York (Porno) Graphic.

But like the three wise men of the east who saw the star in the west which led them to the stable in Bethlehem, we also see a star in the west, though we have been waiting for it to come our way so long that we now see two stars instead of one. When this star eventually arrives the staff will be augmented by one individual and the clouds of gloom that have been hanging over three over-worked slaves will be dispelled somewhat.

Poets whose compositions have gone into the waste basket by mistake, writers whose names have been omitted for the same reason and cartoonists whose drawings have been vivisected to suit a make-up man's fancy, are appealed to in humbleness of spirit to stop grinding their teeth in righteous wrath and to begin turning out masterpieces for The New Magazine.



Cantonese Correspondence

By Y. F. NAI

The Nationalist government, despite the fact that none of its ministries yet has its entire personnel here from Canton, is now fairly established in Wuhan, as the entire area of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang is to be renamed. The work of all ministries is going forward as smoothly as it was at the southern capital.

For a variety of reasons, principally those of proximity to business, banks and the foreign representatives, the foreign affairs, and finance, and communications ministries have established their quarters in Hankow. Mr. Hsu Chien, minister of justice, has taken quarters in Wuchang, but also has offices here. The Political Council is holding regular sessions, three times weekly, sometimes in Wuchang, sometimes in Hankow. Some of the party organs will have quarters in Wuchang, others here.

For these reasons a re-organization of the municipal governments of the three cities is to be made, under one central control and with one mayor, the greater city to be known as Wuhan. This will be the Nationalist capital. Details have not yet been worked out.

Financial Stabilization.

The first notable action by the Nationalist government, after setting up in Hankow, from the domestic point of view, was the launching of a far-reaching plan for the financial stabilization of Hupeh Province. The plan, which includes proposals for two bond issues, one to redeem the reckless and unsecured bond issues of former so-called "governments," and another to take up even more reckless currency issues of former regimes, has already been approved by the Political Council.

Mr. T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance, is preparing to float both issues within the course of a few weeks. He has already won the assurance of the financial circles here that they will be favorably received. In foreign circles here, Mr. Soong's plans have won high commendation, on two counts: One, because they are looked upon as designed to go far toward restoring confidence in the province; and, two, because they are looked upon as an indication of the general financial policy of the Nationalist government vis-a-vis financial obligations inherited by that government in new territory taken under control.

Important Regulations.

On the side of the government's relations with the powers, while there has been no definite action of any far-reaching kind, yet the pourparlers between Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the representatives of Great Britain, the United States and Japan are considered to be fraught with great potentialities and we can look toward a profound change in the relations of the powers with China.

These conversations were started immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Chen in Hankow. Within an hour of his arrival, he received the first call from

Mr. Miles Lampson, the new minister to China from Great Britain. Much significance seems to be attached to Mr. Lampson's coming to Hankow before even going to Peking, to which, theoretically, he is accredited. Mr. Chen and Mr. Lampson conferred almost daily for over a week, after which Mr. Lampson went to Peking for the holidays. The conversations are expected to be resumed early in the new year.

For the United States, Mr. Ferdinand Lathrop Mayer, counsellor of the legation at Peking, came to Hankow to meet the Nationalist government's foreign minister. Mr. Sadao Saburi, chief of the treaties bureau of the Japanese foreign office, was here for the Japan government. His conversations with the Nationalist foreign office also stretched over many days.

Workers Win Wage Increases.

Despite sensational reports to the contrary, the labor situation in the Wuhan area is not acute. There have been strikes and threats of strikes, and a few strikes are going on at the present writing. Nothing on a big scale, however, is contemplated, so far as can be judged by the temper displayed by both sides. There has been every indication on the part of employers of a realization that a sharp rise

in wages is justified. This has already been done in several trades, notably in the printing trades and in the case of the carrying coolies. Workers in some of the Chinese shops have struck for more pay and got it.

The new British declaration of policy submitted to the diplomats at Peking last week and made public on Christmas Day, which proposes, in effect, the immediate enforcement of the Washington customs surtaxes, their collection through the Customs Administration, and their allocation to the Chinese authorities in power at the places of collection, is not likely to receive the endorsement of the Nationalist government, it is believed here.

No Nationalist official will give out any indication of the government's attitude toward the proposal. It is not, in any event, officially before the government. It has not been submitted to the government for either ratification or rejection.

It is true, of course, that the Nationalist leaders are inclined to be pleased with the declaration's observation that Peking authority has reached the vanishing point and that, on the other hand, a strong government has arisen out of the Nationalist movement from Canton. That, observers here believe, is a recognition by the British authorities in China that the Nationalist government, now making its capital at Wuhan, represents more of real Chinese authority than the so-called government in the old, northern capital; that, in fact, the Nationalists have a greater right to be considered the "Government of China" than does the old mandarin in Peking.

While the Nationalist government would get considerable revenue under the proposed British plan, its enemies would get still more additional revenue. The Nationalists have long taken the stand that it is unjust that customs revenues should be collected in Nationalist territory and given to their enemies. This objection, it is assumed by observers here, would not be overcome by the mere fact of this additional income accruing to the Nationalists by the collection of these surtaxes at customs points under their control. While the Nationalists would get some of the revenue, so would their enemies, and the latter would get the larger share.

The fact remains, of course, that the Nationalist government is at the present moment (in Canton) obtaining the equivalent of the proposed surtaxes by means of its production and consumption taxes. These are to be enforced at Hankow within a few weeks. They have been in effect at Canton and Swatow for several weeks. Theoretically, it has been pointed out by the Nationalists, these taxes should not, of necessity, be levied at points of entry for goods. They should be levied at the point of consumption. But the value of goods is usually lower at the actual point of entry than at interior points, where it is finally used, so traders really benefit by its collection at entry points.

We Accept Your Challenge

By ADOLF WOLFF

Brother Green we've heard your yelp.
Chorused by your jackal choir.
We're not going to cry for help
Your barking does no fear inspire.

Do your damndest brother Green
Rage like yours affords us joy,
We've heard it said and we have seen
The Gods make mad whom they'd destroy.

Communists are here to stay!
Those whose yellow goat we get,
May yelp and howl and bark and bray.
Their doom as union lords is set.

You're the eunuchs who would train
The workers to be docile slaves,
Emasculate them and thus gain
Rewards that masters give to knaves.

We're the vanguard that must lead
The workers to the battlefield,
To fight the powers of vested greed,
Till beaten to the dust, they yield.

Your's is the cause of the master class
To whom the workers you betray.
Our's the cause of the toiling mass
For them, with them we'll win the day.

Young Comrade Section

HELLO EVERYBODY

The Pioneer Editorial Committee in New York City greets all the readers of the "Tiny Worker" and the "Young Comrade Section." We want to get acquainted with all of you as we are going to take charge of the "Young Comrade Section," which is going to take the place of the "Tiny Worker" and the previous "Young Comrade Section." So come on you Grand Rapids Pioneers and other Pioneers and workers' children, send in your articles, poems and stories to be printed in your section.

PIONEER EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

What Does This Picture Mean?



ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

The workers own Russia. Russia has NO child labor.

The American capitalist government has just sent battleships to Nicaragua. Three years ago Lenin died in Russia.

In the Philippine Islands the American capitalists are making a lot of money out of rubber.

The answer to the Picture Puzzle is—Albert Weisberd. The strike is in Passaic.

M. Nodell, Chicago, Ill.
J. Woodal, Oakland, Cal.
Nick Vartarie, Luzerne, Pa.

LINCOLN AND THE WORKERS

February 12th is Lincoln's birthday. In the Northern states that day is celebrated, but in the Southern states it is not, and there is a reason for it. The bosses and plantation owners of the South hate Abraham Lincoln because it was Lincoln who took away their slaves from them, and set them free.

Although Abraham Lincoln freed the Negroes, who are a part of the working class, he is not our hero. But, he is the hero of the merchants and bosses of the Northern states. The Civil War was not really a workers' war for freedom, but a war between the bosses of the North who had no slaves and the plantation owners of the South who needed slaves. In the election for president, Abraham Lincoln, who stood for the Northern bosses, won. The Southern bosses then decided to withdraw from the union and to form their own government. Lincoln said "no" and we had the Civil War, in which thousands of workers of the North and the South were killed and wounded.

During the war President Lincoln freed the slaves not because he pitied them but in order to weaken the South. That is why Abraham Lincoln is not really our hero like Comrades Lenin, Karl Marx, Liebknecht, Luxemburg, Frank Little, Debs, and many others who fought and died for the working class. But although he is not our hero, he was a fighter for freedom in his day and helped the Negroes, a part of the working class, to get their freedom.

For this we remember him and follow his example in fighting for freedom, not for a part of the working class, but for the whole working class.

FUNNY

What kind of fish lives on land and expects to become president some day?
A "poor fish," of course.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE

No. 1.

There is a new kind of puzzle. It spells the name of a famous leader of the working class in five letters. Read the poem and see if you can guess his name.

My first letter is in LITTLE, but not in BIG
My second is in EACH, but not in FIG.
My third is in NEAR, but not in FAR.
My fourth is in PIONEERS, but not in STAR.
My fifth is in CHILDREN, but not in MESS.
My whole is a name for you to guess.

Send all letters to Pioneer Editorial Committee, c/o Young Comrade Section, 33 First Street, N. Y. C., stating your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

BIG NOTE.

The Pioneer Editorial Committee is making arrangements to run a big concert in New York City, for the readers of the Children's page who can come. Watch for the date and place next week.

YOUNG COMRADE CORNER

GOING TO SUBSCRIBE.

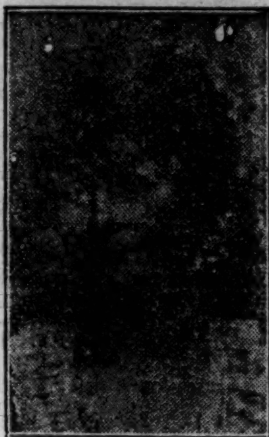
Dear Comrades:—My father is not working at present and we do not know when he will be working. I asked him if I could subscribe to the Young Comrade. He told me if he would get a job I could subscribe. I hope he gets a job. Martin Batiuk.

AMUSEMENTS

"SINNER"

"Weaves a spell".....Times
 "A hit".....Telegraph
 "Unusual combination of drama and comedy".....Journal

LAURA HOPE CREWS



ALLAN DINEHART and CLAIBORNE FOSTER
KLAW THEATRE West 45th Street. Evs. 8.30.
 FIRST MAT. TOMORROW.

B.P.

THE LADDER

WINTHROP AMES'
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA CO.
All performances exc. Thurs. Evgs.

THURSDAY EVENINGS ONLY
IOLANTHE
PLYMOUTH West 45th Street.
Evenings, 8:30.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE Washington's
Birthday (Tuesday, Feb. 22).

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CORNER 8 AVE. AND 14 ST.

TELEPHONE WATKINS 7767.
MATINEES WED. AND SAT.
PRICES 50c, \$1.10, \$1.65.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

WEEK OF FEB. 14th
 Mon. Eve., Feb. 14. "Master Builder"
 Tues. Eve., Feb. 15.... "Cradle Song"
 Wed. Mat., Feb. 16. "Master Builder"
 Wed. Eve., Feb. 16. "Three Sisters"
 Thur. Eve., Feb. 17.... "Cradle Song"
 Fri. Eve., Feb. 18,
 "John Gabriel Borkman"
 Sat. Mat., Feb. 19.... "Twelfth Night"
 Sat. Eve., Feb. 19.... "Cradle Song"

WEEK OF FEB. 21
 Mon. Eve., Feb. 21. "Master Builder"
 Tues. Mat., Feb. 22. "Master Builder"
 Tues. Eve., Feb. 22. "Cradle Song"
 Wed. Mat., Feb. 23. "Cradle Song"
 Wed. Eve., Feb. 23. "La Locandiera"
 Thur. Eve., Feb. 24. "Three Sisters"
 Fri. Eve., Feb. 25. "Cradle Song"
 Sat. Mat., Feb. 26. "Cradle Song"
 Sat. Eve., Feb. 26.
 "John Gabriel Borkman"

Neighborhood Playhouse
466 Grand St. Drydock 7516
Every Eve. (Except Mon.) Mat. Sat.
"PINWHEEL"
By Francis Edwards Farago
—THE DYBBUK—Feb. 17.

An **A** MERICAN TRAGEDY **6** TH MONTH
Longacre West 48 St. Mts. Wed and Sat.

Theatre Guild Acting Company in
BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
Week Feb. 14—**PYGMALION**
GUILD Thea. W. 52 St. Evs. 8:15
Mats. Thu & Sat. 2:15

**Musical Bon Bon with Dorothy Burgess,
Rudolph Cameron, Louis Simon,
William Frawley.**

THE SILVER CORD

Week Feb. 14—Ned McCobb's Daughter
John Golden Th., 58, E. of B'y Circle
Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 5678.

Sam. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.
H. HARRIS Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30
WHAT PRICE GLORY

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

N. Y. SYMPHONY PHILHARMONIC
LEWIS AND CLARK

KLEMPERER, Guest
MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. aft., Feb. 13
SOLOIST RETHBERG, Conductor
ELISABETH
 Handel, Concerto Grosso No. IV in A
 minor for String Orchestra and Cembalo
 (Mr. Klemperer at the Cembalo);
WEBER, Aria "Der Freyschutz"; HIN-
CH
AT CARNegie HALL
THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3:00
 Beethoven—Tchakovsky—Berlioz
 Thurs. Eve., Feb. 17, at 8:30—Fri. Aft.,
 Feb. 18, at 2:30
 Brahms—Mazakovsky—Wagner
 Sunday, Feb. 19, at 3:00
 Soloist: **PAUL KOCHANSKY**
 Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

BERUMEN

SPANISH PROGRAM
Works by De Falla, Turjan, Albeniz
and Granados
Haensel & Jones, Mgrs. Steinway Place

TOWN HALL, Sat. Afternoon, Feb. 19
SONG RECITAL

Nobu Suzuki

Concert Mgt. Daniel Mayer, Inc.
Steinway Piano.

TOWN HALL, Thurs. Evng., Feb. 17, 8:30
PIANO RECITAL — BEATRICE

PINKHAM

Concert Mgt. Daniel Mayer, Inc.
Chickering Piano

The New Plays

TUESDAY

"SPELLBOUND," described as a prohibition drama, dealing with anti-liquor bigots, by Walter Elwood, will begin a series of special matinees Tuesday afternoon at the Klaw Theatre, Mary Forrest is the producer. In the cast are Esther Stockton, Bud West, Arthur Morris, James J. Morton, Richard Bowles, Arthur Gray, Charlotte Altemus and Adelaide Fitzallen.

"POSSIBILITIES," by J. S. and Ernest W. Martin, will be presented by Clara Tree Major, at a series of special matinees, beginning Tuesday afternoon at the Princess Theatre. The play, it is stated, deals with philosophy.

MUSIC NOTES.

Ernesto Berumen gives his piano recital at Aeolian Hall Sunday Evening, February 20, featuring music of modern Spain by de Falla, Turina, Albeniz and Granados.

Beatrice Pinkham, at her second piano recital in Town Hall next Thursday evening, will play numbers from Bach, Handel, Chopin, Liszt, Grieg and some moderns.

Nobu Suzuki, the Japanese contralto, at her debut in Town Hall next Saturday afternoon, will include a program of German lieder, groups of Schubert, by Wolf, Werkmeister, Mahler and Roger.